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THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

(From a lecture by Commander Henry C. Taylor, U.S. Navy, before the American Geographical Society.)

It may be well to say in advance that I am a firm believer in a canal by way of Lake Nicaragua. I will add, however, that I have been brought to that belief by no interest in one route over another, but by unprejudiced study of all the routes for many years, and by some personal observations and experience.

Although the boiling down process of precise instrumental surveys has reduced the possible routes of transit to three, Panama, Nicaragua and Tehuantepec, and although the further boiling-down process of actual digging and building will, it is believed, soon rule out Panama and Tehuantepec, leaving only Nicaragua, yet many other routes, methods and plans have been examined, and no portion of the isthmuses can be said to have been neglected.

As to the progress of the Panama Canal, the expenditures are represented by something over \$150,000,000; while M. DE LESSEPS claims from 12 to 14 per cent. of the excavation completed, and unprejudiced engineers claim only 6 to 8 per cent. completed. He holds that the time already occupied, five years, has been so well spent in preparation, that three years more will complete the work. Neutral parties of intelligence announce that it will be impossible to complete it before the year 1900, even under most favorable circumstances. But the circumstances cannot be favorable. The charges of interest upon money already spent will be an unceasing drain upon money yet to be received. Torrential rains must continue to fall during the rainy seasons. The problem of the unruly Chagres remains yet unsolved.

We cannot doubt the brilliancy of DE LESSEPS's vigorous intellect. His long career vouches for it. But NAPOLEON was brilliant, and yet committed the foolishness of invading Russia. He was great, but he had his Waterloo. DE LESSEPS is great, but he has his Panama.

Let us now pass to the North and West, to a locality where nature seems to have made, if not a perfect site, at least a disposition of land and water more favorable than at any other point, for a water transit between the oceans. Here the backbone of the continents and isthmus, running parallel and close to the Pacific shore, sinks to its lowest point, while its eastern slope ends at that great sheet of inland sea known as Lake Nicaragua. At this low point the divide is less than fifty feet above the level of the lake, and about one hundred and fifty feet above

the mean level of the Pacific. Though the western shore of the lake is but fifteen miles from the beach of the Pacific, the lake drains through the river San Juan, into the Caribbean Sea. The lake is deep and unobstructed, and the river, already navigable for light-draught steamers throughout most of its length, requires but a little labor to deepen it.

Here, with such a vast water supply at the summit, with the lake itself as a summit level, nature herself seems indeed to have offered assistance in connecting the oceans. No great engineering difficulties in utilizing the lake are claimed even by opponents of this route. There are no startling propositions connected with the plan. A large dam is to be built in the river San Juan, to back the water in the river up to the lake, but it is a simple matter of known engineering methods. A lock of exceptional lift is to drop the canal at the west end of the summit level a distance of fifty-two feet. The dimensions and strengths of the parts of this great construction must, therefore, be specially arranged to withstand great strains, but if objection is made to its size it is quite a simple matter to distribute this descent among two or three locks instead of one large one.

It is not to be expected that estimates can be very exact in a great scheme of proposed work, but about these plans there is nothing new or strange. We have here a minimum of unknown quantities. The estimate is about \$50,000,000, and \$75,000,000 is proposed for capital, but if it cost \$200,000,000, we have a tonnage in the beginning that will pay six per cent. upon the investment, and the tonnage will increase largely. There can be no doubt that besides the ships now needing the canal, a great additional commerce will be created by the existence of such transit.

In the act of constructing the canal we are, at the same time, harnessing and making subservient to our needs a water power of enormous capacity; supply continuous and inexhaustible, with a head of 110 feet of elevation. And at a point where the products of the world, the raw materials and the manufactured, meet in their passages between Alaska, California, China, Australia, Peru, and Chili on the one hand, and Europe, Africa, and the United States on the other. At a point, too, where the salubrity of the climate, and the fertility of the surrounding country, will give favorable chances to great undertakings.

Passing on still farther to the north and west, we come to the last of the isthmuses, that of Tehuantepec. This route demands at my hands some-

thing more than a passing notice, for in our present Congress vigorous efforts are being made by Capt. Eads to obtain Government assistance for a project to carry ships from ocean to ocean across Tehuantepec, upon a railway. He proposes, as a canal here is impossible, to take sea-going ships, loaded with heavy cargoes, out of the water, lift them upon a cradle, and carry them by rail across 650 feet of elevation, through swamps and across streams, and finally to lower them into the water on the other side of the isthmus.

The mass of engineering opinion regards the building of embankments, the management of grades and turnings, to be, under this heavy load, difficult and dangerous—perhaps impossible. The mass of nautical opinion considers the lifting and carrying of heavy ships, loaded with railroad iron or other heavy weights, to be dangerous in the highest degree to the integrity and safety of the ships' hulls. This gentleman, though, is able, and possesses an ingenious mind. Perhaps he can, an enormous expense, carry out his plan. But why does he wish to do it? Simply to avoid the breaking of bulk—the discharging cargo and loading cars, the discharging cars and stowing cargo—the two handlings of freight, in fine.

There is more than one way of avoiding this breaking of bulk than that he proposes. Ships for this isthmus trade can be easily fitted with interior decks on which rails are laid for cars of the lightest and snuggest construction, stowing closely together, and losing but little stowage room by their interstitial spaces. Cargo may be stowed in them, and these cars, of a size to fit a narrow-gauge road across the isthmus, can be hauled out through the bow or stern ports, in a dock arranged to float the ship higher or lower, as needed, in order to bring its decks in succession at the level of the shore tracks. These cars would be run across a cheaply-constructed narrow-gauge railway, and run into the hold of a ship on the other side of the isthmus, fitted in the same way to receive them. Some little stowage space would, of course, be lost, but this loss would be slight compared with the enormous tolls each vessel would have to pay to allow dividends on the expensive railway needed to carry bodily a large vessel and her cargo. I do not claim that this is a specially good project; but only that it is one of many plans which are more feasible, economical, and sensible than Capt. Eads's present scheme. For all other traffic of this country and other maritime nations, the more southern routes would be preferable, and between the two, Panama and Nicaragua, Panama would be avoided by a large proportion of the traffic, namely, the sailing ships, owing to the continuous calms which prevail for hundreds of miles to seaward from that port. The estimate of the amount of tonnage passing through the canal when

first opened, was about four millions of tons per year. This estimate, the mean of several reliable calculations by eminent experts, was based upon the figures of the world's shipping trade in 1870. It may now, with justice, be raised to five millions of tons. Upon this tonnage, at a rate of \$2.50 per ton, which is about the rate of toll through the Suez Canal, \$12,500,000 would be the gross annual revenue. In the estimates for a Nicaragua Canal, \$500,000 has been allowed for the working expenses annually, and this would leave a net revenue of \$12,000,000 with which to pay the interest upon the cost of construction. What that cost will be is known quite closely in the case of Nicaragua. Work would not be started here in the ignorance which marked De Lesseps's beginning at Panama. Careful instrumental surveys have been made, borings have been sunk, both by land and water, to learn the quantity of the cube to be excavated, and where obstacles have prevented exact knowledge, the cubes have been estimated for as solid rock. The estimate for a canal at Nicaragua, larger than that at Suez, is about \$50,000,000, and to this 50 per cent. has been added for all contingencies, making \$75,000,000.

Though many able engineers believe that it can be built for much less, I believe that sum will represent very closely its total cost. What Capt. Eads's project of a ship railway will cost, no one seems to know. His idea is so problematic that no reliable estimate can be formed. But if it costs only as much as the Nicaragua Canal, it is to be remembered that the working expense of railroads is over fifty per cent. of their gross revenues, and of such an abnormal railroad as this is they would probably be much greater. If these twelve and a half millions represented the total revenues, from four to five millions is as much as could be expected for net revenues from a ship railway.

Of the final cost of de Lesseps's sea level canal at Panama, if there could be anything final about it save utter failure, nothing can be known, except that it will be a fabulous amount. A fresh debt of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars has lately been incurred. This loan was offered to subscribers at forty-five per cent. (450 francs for a 1,000-franc bond), but the cost of placing this loan will, it is believed, reduce the amount to thirty-nine per cent.; or to about forty-seven millions for the 120 millions. It is believed, with good reason, though the debts of the company are difficult to ascertain, that about one-third of this amount is already owing to contractors and others for work already done. So that without considering interest on its enormous obligations, the company will have but a small portion of this new loan to apply to work upon the canal. These obligations now amount to a sum little short of 300 millions of dollars, and with this huge debt staring them in the face, I can say without exaggeration, that the great difficulties and expenses of excavation are all still before them, and the knotty, perhaps impossible, problem of the Chagres River is still unsolved.

ITS MILITARY AND NAVAL IMPORTANCE.

To those, then, who, like myself, are assured of a Nicaragua Canal in the future, it may be of interest to consider it with reference to the United States. We have spoken of its importance to our commerce. Let us now glance at its value from a military and naval standpoint.

From a point of view, strategic and political, it may be said that if this canal were the southern boundary of the United States, our need to hold it would be overwhelming and unquestioned. To permit a feeble race of people with an uncertain government, such as occupy almost all the western hemisphere south of this country, to control a boundary canal, would soon result in the swallowing up of that feeble nation and of the canal control by some European power, strong and aggressive. Such joint possession as happens with a part of the St. Lawrence River, where another great nation owns the other bank, would not be practicable, if it were Nicaragua or Costa Rica confronting us there. Were the Rio Grande a great channel of navigation, connecting our Eastern and Western States, instead of the unimportant stream it really is, we could not permit even our neighbor Mexico to have a part in its control. And what is true in this supposed case is the more so when, in reality, between us and the proposed canal there lie intervening countries, all of them feeble and liable to be easily dominated by an outside power. There is, in fact, no locality favorable to an interoceanic canal which could be anything but a passage, a narrow thoroughfare, connecting two of our great divisions, our Atlantic and Pacific States.

Further, we are pledged by our traditions to protect the States of Mexico and Central America from European aggression. It is plain that we must abandon those traditions if we are not to control a great artificial channel penetrating the very heart of Central America, and passing from sea to sea.

These reasons for our holding the canal would apply in the case of a canal along any practicable route, but much more in the case of a Nicaragua Canal, for if that route be followed the construction of the canal at once establishes in the lake, in addition to the water transit between the oceans, a grand interior fresh-water harbor within a few hours of either ocean. As a base from which to dominate and control both coasts and the West Indies, the strategic value of such a harbor is beyond estimate.

It seems idle to argue as to whether it be wise or expedient to obtain this domination. Whether right or not, great nations always do control affairs of the feeble and unprotected in their vicinity. Whether we seek it or not, this domination will be forced upon us in the South in those regions and seas which lie near us.

A careful inspection of the map of the western hemisphere forces the conclusion upon us that a nation occupying the present position of the United States, must, if it lay claims to greatness, be dominant in the Caribbean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the neighboring islands and shores. These are the passage ways, if not, some day, the ultimate destinations, of the richest products of our industry, floated southward from our great central region, and passing through Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston to the sea. Duty and interest then seem to demand that we prepare for this control in the future. It is more than a consequent of greatness, it is greatness itself; it is part of the definition—we cannot be a nation of the first rank while lacking

the control of the seas and coasts immediately south of us.

From a naval and military point of view, therefore, the direct advantage of holding such a great base of operations as Lake Nicaragua is immense—is, perhaps, when we consider all the circumstances, without parallel in history. If we consider the unhealthiness of the harbors, coasts and navigable rivers of the Caribbean region, and on the other hand, the comparative immunity from disease to be enjoyed by a fleet occupying the elevated waters of this fresh-water lake, with hill slopes on its islands reaching far above the yellow-fever line; if we note the rapid destruction of iron ships' hulls in sea water the alarming fouling of barnacles and grass, and consequent serious decrease of speed, frequently reducing a 14 knot steamer to eight knots; and if we then reflect upon the quick remedy which fresh water always affords in this difficulty; if we consider the admirable strategic position of the lake, and regard its size and depth—so great as to permit the largest fleet to drill itself to the highest evolutionary efficiency; these and numerous minor details, if well considered, will not fail to convince us of the value of this great possible depot and station.

A well-appointed dockyard would be established on the shores of the lake, or on its lofty island of Ometepe. Hospital sites and camping grounds for the crews of vessels would be selected close to the fleet's anchorage, but well above the fever line on the mountain slope, in a bracing and healthy air. Storehouses and hulks; coal piles and elevators, would give facilities for the rapid coaling and provisioning of the fleet. Stone drydocks along shore, and floating docks sent from the United States in sections to be put together on the lake, would offer opportunities for the quick repairs of damages sustained in battle. Telegraph cables would connect the station with Washington, and railways through Mexico, always available in peace, would be easily made so in any war against European powers. It is well to note here, as an important item, that this Government establishment, always kept ready for a war, would not, during the long intervals of peace, be expensive. The nautical needs of the merchant marine are so nearly those of men-of-war, that a dockyard of the first class, with all its repair shops and provisioning facilities, could be kept fully employed and in a high state of efficiency during a peace, however long; and this at no expense, no running expense, to the Government, but, on the contrary, at a handsome annual profit.

How long would be the arm, how effective the power of a swift and well-conditioned fleet, ready to act on either coast, and drawing constant strength and nourishment from this admirable lake base. With a strong naval force in Hampton Roads, another in California, ready to move effectively at a moment's notice, then a similar fleet in Lake Nicaragua would complete what may be called the naval strategic defence of our nation. There would be many additional details in any complete scheme of defence. Key West must be held, and the mouths of the Mississippi protected; a strong force, auxiliary to the Hampton Roads fleet, must hold the sounds and channels of Long Island and Nantucket; Puget Sound must be held, and the Gulf of California dominated.

It would be possible for the Lake Nicaragua force to join the Hampton Roads fleet and engage an enemy's off Havana, and thence, allowing two days for coals and provisions in the lake, it could join the California fleet off Cape St. Lucas, and fight an enemy in the Gulf of California, and this within twelve days of the first battle. These possible movements and combinations need not be dwelt upon; one such example as the above is sufficient to indicate the value of such a naval base as Lake Nicaragua and its many strategic combinations.

I may now be permitted to assert that the route for a canal by way of Lake Nicaragua and the river San Juan, when viewed commercially, is far superior to any other means of connecting the two oceans at present known, but that added to its advantages, financial and engineering, it has, when viewed in a naval and military aspect, an eminent fitness which is at once apparent.

What is it we are doing, my friends, in rejecting this control? Are we blind to the strides the Germans are making toward commercial supremacy in Mexico and Central America? Is there no significance in the loans which English capitalists are freely offering to Nicaragua to improve the navigation of her river and lake? These things tend but one way. The English merchant, the German chancellor, the French engineer—they know what these things mean, they know what their nations need for their development. It is only we that do not know. It means *Empire*, Indies and gentlemen—the control or possession of this canal means *Empire*. It means to our wealth, our development, our nobility as a nation among nations, what India, and more than India, meant to English merchants, and to the English crown and nation. It means the guiding of the great Pacific's wealth into New York rather than Liverpool, into New Orleans instead of Marseilles. And we—we also will learn this some day, when alas! some other nation has seized the golden key as it drops from our listless hand and with it unlocked for itself the door to wealth, fame, and power; when another nation has built and holds the canal; then will we learn and know, and then, the hand that dropped the key must grasp the sword in its place and so win back the key—and again will precious blood and treasure be wasted in long wars to regain that which with slightest effort and to our great profit we might now peacefully retain.

ESTIMATES OF COST.

Tehuantepec Ship Railway (proposed).—Length, 134 miles; probable cost of construction, \$100,000,000; probable receipts (gross), \$12,500,000; (net), \$6,000,000.

Nicaragua Canal (proposed).—Length (canal), 40 miles; (river and lake), 130 miles; locks, 7; floor of canal, 80-120 feet wide; surface of canal, 80-300 feet wide; depth, 28 feet; probable cost of construction, \$100,000,000; probable receipts (gross), \$12,500,000; (net), \$12,000,000.

Suez Canal (completed).—Length, 90.9 statute miles; no locks—A niveau; floor of canal, 72 feet wide; surface, 100-328 feet wide; depth, 25 feet; tonnage using the canal in 1883, 5,775,861 tons; receipts from tolls during 1883, \$13,702,413; cost of construction, \$93,000,000.

Panama Canal (constructing).—Length, 46 miles

(statute); no locks—A niveau; floor of canal, 72 feet wide; surface, 100-164 feet wide; depth, 28 feet; probable tonnage, if canal is completed, 5,000,000 tons; probable receipts, \$12,500,000; probable cost of construction, \$500,000,000.

SAVING IN DISTANCE AND TIME BY ISTHMUS CANAL.

	Miles.	Gain for	
		Sailing Ship—	Freight Steamer—
		Days.	Days.
New York to Hong-Kong..	2,450	27	12
" Yokohama.....	4,300	40	21
" Callao	4,390	52	22
" Honolulu ...	7,100	67	35
" San Francisco	7,370	72	37

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL C. C. AUGUR, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

GENERAL T. W. SWEENEY, U. S. A., retired, left Katonah, N. Y., Oct. 13, for Astoria, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT J. A. IRONS, 20th U. S. Infantry, is visiting Dr. Birmingham at Governor's Island.

CAPTAIN J. B. GIRARD, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at present abroad, is expected home in a few days.

CAPTAIN S. M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Monroe, Va., on Tuesday, from a short leave.

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, U. S. A., left Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, on Thursday, on a short leave of absence.

LIEUT. COL. W. H. JORDAN, 19th Infantry, under his recent promotion, has entered upon duty at Fort Clark, Tex.

MR. AND MRS. W. MCC. RANSOM returned this week from a three months' wedding tour in England and the Continent of Europe.

MAJOR S. M. WHITFIELD, 7th Cavalry, has relinquished duty at Fort Meade, D. T., for a short period for the benefit of his health.

GENERAL H. G. GIBSON, U. S. A., returned to Washington Barracks on Friday from a trip to New York to attend the Aztec dinner.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us that General A. McD. McCook may be called to the superintendency of the Military Academy at West Point.

MAJOR W. H. GARDNER, surgeon U. S. A., lately arrived from Texas, is located at 20 Waverly Place, New York City, awaiting assignment to a post in the East.

LIEUTENANT H. J. SLOCUM, 7th Cavalry, who has been detained by quartermaster matters at Fort Yates, Dakota, will leave there next week with his family for Fort Meade, D. T.

COLONEL FRED GRANT says Dr. Douglas's bill for attending Gen. Grant was enormous—\$7,000—but it was promptly paid, he adding the balance to the \$5,000 legacy in the will of the General for the purpose.

THE Comte de Paris has rented for a year the residence of Lady Louisa Menx at East Sheen, near Richmond, in Surrey County, England. Lady Menx, who is a daughter of the Marquis of Ailesbury, generally resides in Paris.

GENERAL R. B. MARCY, U. S. A., has returned from his annual hunt in Wyoming. All the old hunters in the Territory claim that wherever they go they find the game has been already "cleaned out" by the hardy, active, old veteran.

MRS. WARD B. BURNETT, of New York, has received a graceful letter of thanks from Mrs. Cleveland for an autograph letter of President Jackson (date of 1842), also for a handsomely mounted sphere, made of wood from the old ship *Constitution*.

GENERAL CROOK, who is equally at home hunting big game or Indians, is in the mountains beyond Fort Washakie, accompanied by a party of friends, enjoying rare sport. The party includes Mr. John S. Collins, of Omaha; Mr. Webb Hayes, son of ex-President Hayes; Col. Stanton, the well-known temperance advocate of the Pay Department, etc.

THE *Alta California* says: "A Washington belle, who was betrothed to a young Army officer, celebrated the breaking of her engagement with him by giving a luncheon to a few of her most intimate friends, which showed that all sentiment was not extinct in the coquette of the Capital. She paid tribute to the dismissed lover by ornamenting the table with a mass of blossoms, in the midst of which, heavily draped with crape, rested the young officer's photograph."

MRS. MARY C. BAYLOR, wife of Robert W. Baylor, an employee of the Ordnance Department, at Governor's Island, has made a charge of abandonment against her husband and alleges cruelty, etc. The *New York World*, with its usual inaccuracy in military matters, gives a highly sensational account of the affair and refers to Baylor as "a clerk to the late Gen. Hancock and a former chief clerk to Maj. Gen. Schofield." It seems sufficient to say that Baylor never held any position either at Gen. Hancock's or at Gen. Schofield's headquarters.

LIEUTENANT J. W. HANNAY, 3d Infantry, says the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, "has relinquished recruiting duty in our city and goes on a four months' leave. His promotion to captain is not far off, and none wish him more success as a company commander than the many friends he made during his tour of duty in this city. Always cheerful, courteous and gentle, Lieut. Hannay has done much to correct the erroneous impression so prevalent as to officers of the Army. His knowledge of military science has resulted in material benefit to the Brooks' military academy, where his loss will be keenly felt. In the many military contests in which he acted as judge, Mr. Hannay's fairness has won for him the respect of all concerned. His name is not unknown in literature, and at the reunions of the local commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion his contributions, in prose and poetry, were always a feature. In his new field, the military men of this city, one and all, bid him a hearty Godspeed."

LIEUTENANT J. H. GIFFORD, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Little Rock Barracks this week on a month's leave.

ASSISTANT SURGEON WASHINGTON MATTHEWS, U. S. A., goes abroad for a few weeks on private business.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE H. CAMERON, 7th Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Meade, D. T., from Fort Snelling, Minn.

MAJOR F. T. BENNETT, 2d U. S. Cavalry, lately of Fort Klamath, Ore., takes command of San Diego Barracks, Cal.

CHAPLAIN OSGOOD E. HERRICK, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from leave, much improved in health.

CHAPLAIN WINFIELD SCOTT, U. S. A., has left the Presidio of San Francisco and resumed duty at Angel Island, Cal.

LIEUTENANT E. S. CHAPIN, 15th U. S. Infantry, was to leave Fort Pembina, D. T., this week on a month's visit East.

LIEUTENANT B. A. CHAMBERLIN, 1st U. S. Artillery, has taken charge of the rifle range at the Presidio of San Francisco.

CAPTAIN E. C. WOODRUFF, 12th U. S. Infantry, commandant of Fort Ontario, paid a short visit this week to friends at Rye, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT W. H. W. JAMES, 24th U. S. Infantry, was in New York, this week, visiting preparatory to starting to return to Fort Reno.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Agnes Royall, daughter of Col. Royall, 4th Cavalry, to Mr. Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, of Boston.

MAJOR MERRITT BARBER, Assistant Adjutant General, has been called to San Francisco, to report to Major General Howard, on official business.

CAPTAIN G. A. GOODALE, 23d U. S. Infantry, and bride, are expected to join at Fort Mackinac, Mich., next week. A hearty welcome awaits them.

A TOBACCO club has been organized at Fort Snelling, with Col. J. M. Moore, U. S. A., president; Miss Alice Alden, vice president, and Lieut. R. F. Bates, secretary and treasurer.

COLONEL JOHN MENDENHALL, U. S. A., left Fort Trumbull, Conn., early in the week to be absent until the end of the month. He called upon old friends in New York on Wednesday.

COLONEL MRS. AND MISS ROYALL have arrived in Washington after a charming summer at bar Harbor, stopping in New York on their return. They will spend the winter at the Richmond.

CAPTAIN J. M. NORVELL and Lieutenants A. G. Tassin and R. K. Evans, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Madison Barracks, were visitors at Plattsburg Barracks, this week, on Court-martial service.

THE Supreme Court of California has granted Henry B. McDowell, son of the late Major-General Irvin McDowell, U. S. A., a new trial. He was sued by Andrew J. Clunie for libel and was convicted.

MRS. NORWOOD, an old lady of Georgia, has a claim against the U. S. Government for a mule owned by her grandfather and impressed into service in the War of 1812. *Moral*.—It is never too late to present a claim against the Government.

LIEUTENANT J. A. COLE, 6th Cavalry, of Fort Bayard, N. M., has left for the East to spend his wedding tour. He was married at Fort Bayard October 5th to Miss Mary Tupper, eldest daughter of Capt. T. C. Tupper, 6th U. S. Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT JOHN R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Fort McHenry, Md., was married, Oct. 15, at St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Marie Hewitt, of that city. The married couple will go to Europe on their wedding tour and will remain abroad several months.

LIEUTENANT J. E. SAWYER, 5th U. S. Artillery, has returned to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., with his family from a few weeks' sojourn at Richfield Springs, and has reported to Major General J. M. Schofield for temporary duty as Aide-de-camp.

GENERAL T. M. VINCENT, U. S. A., is spending a portion of his leave visiting old friends in Washington. He will return to Fort Snelling in time to superintend the removal of the A. G. O., Headquarters Dept. of Dakota, from Fort Snelling to St. Paul early in November.

CAPTAINS EDWARD FIELD and H. G. Brown and Lieutenants R. P. Strong, E. T. Brown, and M. F. Waltz, U. S. A., arrived in New York early in the week and reported to Major-General Schofield for special duty in connection with the inauguration of the Statue of Liberty, Oct. 28.

THE Rev. Charles Smith-Cook was married, Sept. 24, at Cambridge, N. Y., to Miss Jessie E. Wills. The groom is a son of Lieutenant Caleb Smith, 2d U. S. Infantry, who resigned in 1861 and was afterwards killed, we believe. The married couple have left for their future home, Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota.

COLONEL V. D. MAJENDIE, C. B., Chief Inspector of Explosives in England, has come to America to observe the condition of the petroleum industry. He is located for the present at the Windsor Hotel, New York. We met Colonel Majendie (their Lieutenant) in Woolwich in 1861, he being then attached to the Depot Brigade, R. A.

THE Florida Times-Union, referring to the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel L. L. Langdon, 2d U. S. Artillery, from St. Augustine, says: "Colonel Langdon has made many friends while in command at St. Francis Barracks, and his gentlemanly accomplishments have made a lasting impression upon many friends in the old city, who all wish that he may soon wear the gold eagles."

THE Rev. David Wills, Jr., pastor of the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and son of Chaplain David Wills, was married, Oct. 6, in Somerville, N. J., to Miss Eloise Baker, daughter of Samuel Baker, Esq. The officiating clergymen were the bridegroom's father and the Rev. W. W. McNair, uncle of the bride. The married couple were in Washington this week on their wedding tour.

GENERAL CROOK has returned to Omaha from a visit to Fort Washakie.

COLONEL W. B. LANE, says the El Paso Times, has been appointed post trader at Fort Bliss, Tex.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. C. BORDEN, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Douglas, Utah, from Fort Bridger.

CAPTAIN L. H. RUCKER, 9th Cavalry, rejoined at Fort Washakie, Wyo., this week, from a fortnight's leave.

GENERAL JOHN GIBSON, U. S. A., has returned to Vancouver Barracks from a visit to Fort Walla Walla.

CAPTAIN H. B. FREEMAN, 7th Infantry, was expected to rejoin at Fort Laramie, Wyo., this week, from a week's leave.

CAPTAINS J. B. QUINN and C. B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., were in St. Paul a few days ago quartering at the Ryan.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. L. PHILLIPS, 4th U. S. Artillery, on college duty at Orono, was a recent guest at the Windsor House, Bangor, Me.

LIEUTENANT LEWIS MERRIAM, 4th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Spokane, is being congratulated upon the arrival to him, Sept. 21, of a son.

GENERAL S. V. BENÉT, U. S. A., and Mrs. Benét, arrived in New York, from France, on Sunday last, and afterwards went out to Washington.

LIEUTENANT G. O. WEBSTER, 4th U. S. Infantry, recently appointed regimental adjutant, has joined headquarters at Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

LIEUTENANT WARREN P. NEWCOMB, 5th U. S. Artillery, lately in from Fort Douglas, left Fort Columbus early in the week on a short leave.

MAJOR JAMES M. BELL, 7th Cavalry, arrived in Omaha a few days ago, having turned over to his successor the charge of the Pine Ridge Indian Agency.

COL. L. L. LANGDON, U. S. A., was expected in New York, this week, to spend a couple of months with his family, after which he will go to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

CAPTAIN E. R. WARNER, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks this week on a short leave, preparatory to changing station to Fort McHenry, Maryland.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CONLINE, 9th U. S. Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Niobrara, Neb., from his special duty at Fort Leavenworth, in connection with rifle competitions.

MAJOR F. W. HESS, U. S. A., and family, who have been sojourning for sometime past at McConnellburg, Pa., will return to Washington Barracks, D. C., next week.

CAPTAIN G. F. BARSTOW, 3d U. S. Artillery, arrived at Washington Barracks, D. C., early in the week, from Fort McHenry, for a short season of target practice.

THE marriage of Lieutenant W. L. Simpson, 3d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Marion Wood is announced to take place Oct. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents at Piqua, Ohio.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. L. CHIPMAN, 7th U. S. Infantry, and family, were expected to arrive this week in Detroit, Mich., which will be their future home. He is on leave until the 1st of February next, on which date he will be retired for age.

CAPTAIN W. T. DUGGAN, 10th U. S. Infantry, and bride (marriage announced last week), expect to join at Fort Union, N. M., about Oct. 20. Mrs. Duggan's oldest son, Edwin F. Sellers, is attending Trinity School at Trinity on the Hudson, where are also the two sons of Colonel R. H. Hall, U. S. A.

SURGEON G. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A., has been elected president of the American Public Health Association, which closed its sessions a few days ago at Toronto, Canada. Among the executive committee appointed are Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A., and Medical Director A. L. Gihon, U. S. N. The next convention will be at Memphis, Tenn.

LIEUTENANT E. C. BULLOCK, 7th U. S. Cavalry, was married, Oct. 6, at Carbondale, Ill., to Miss Annie Augusta Rapp, daughter of Mr. Isaac Rapp, of that city. The ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. Rapp, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Among those present were Lieutenants Brush, Kerr, and Bell. After a short tour the married couple will join at Fort Meade, Dakota.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN and party passed through Omaha a few days ago on their return to Washington, which occasions the *Herald* of that city to say: "General Sheridan is growing old and stout, but he has not lost any of his vivacity or his disposition to make an occasional dry joke at the expense of acquaintances or the aspiring young officers who at military outposts flock around the old war horse like moths at a burning oil wick."

LAST week we briefly referred to the marriage at Detroit, Oct. 6, of Lieut. George S. Young, 7th U. S. Inf., to Miss Edythe Field, daughter of Mr. Moses W. Field. A correspondent adds to our account as follows: "The ceremony took place at St. Paul's Episcopal Church and the church was packed. When it was known that the wedding party was nearing the surprised choir marched in and up the centre aisle to the altar chanting an anthem. Presently the organist began the wedding march, and all eyes were intent upon the main door. The bride, escorted by her father, was the first to arrive, and five minutes later the procession was formed and marched slowly to the altar, where the marriage service was performed by the rector, Rev. Rufus W. Clarke. The bride was given away by her father. The groom was in full uniform. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Field, Miss Margaret Forsyth and Miss Minnie Laoy. The best man was Lieut. Lockwood, 17th Inf. The ushers were Messrs. George L. Smith, J. S. Mizner, W. Q. Hunt, V. J. Field, Egbert Field, Dr. Wyeth, U. S. A., and Lieut. Allaire. After the ceremony the bridal party returned to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Field, where a few intimate friends were received previous to the departure of Lieut. and Mrs. Young for the East.

CAPTAIN H. J. NOWLAN, 7th U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Fort Totten, Dakota, from his European tour.

CAPTAIN J. R. MYRICK, A.-D.-C. to Major-General Terry, was at Fort Leavenworth this week on official business.

MAJOR W. C. MANNING, U. S. A., returned to Fort Mackinac, Mich., early in the week, from a short hunting expedition.

MAJOR W. F. DRUM, U. S. A., the new Inspector General, Department of Dakota, was in St. Paul and at Fort Snelling this week.

THE marriage of Miss Elizabeth S. Hancock, a niece of the late Maj. Gen. Hancock, to Mr. E. I. Frost, is to take place at St. Paul's Church, St. Paul, Oct. 21.

GENERAL P. V. HAGNER, U. S. A., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday; Gen. Nelson H. Davis, U. S. A., at the New York Hotel, and Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. A., at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP READE, U. S. A., Major-General Terry's Inspector of Rifle Practice, is a recent guest at the Ryan, St. Paul, awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Reade, who has been visiting friends in Washington Territory.

MRS. GRANT this week received from Charles L. Webster and Co., the publishers of Gen. Grant's memoirs, a check for \$150,000, being the second payment on account of the profits of the work. The former payment was \$200,000.

THE *Home Bulletin*, Fort Monroe, furnishes us with this startling information:

A number of the young ladies at the Hygeia Hotel art excited over the question as to whether one of the young officers wears corsets!—Opinions seem to be about equally divided, and one of them has offered to treat the party if some one will tickle him in the ribs and settle the question.

It is claimed by the friends of Lieut. J. N. Glass, 6th Cavalry, that the remission, by the President, of his sentence was the result of the opinion held by the Bureau of Military Justice, at Washington, that the evidence adduced was not sufficient to convict him of the charges and specifications upon which he was tried.

LIEUTENANT S. W. GROESBECK, 6th Infantry, says the *Pioneer Press*, comes to St. Paul Nov. 1 for duty as Judge Advocate on Gen. Ruger's staff. Lieut. Groesbeck had considerable experience, both as an executive officer and as judge advocate of courts-martial, and his friends predict for him a successful career in his new position.

"THE only wedding of the week," says the *San Francisco News-Letter*, "has been Miss Helen Lake's with Lieut. Hunter, 1st U. S. Artillery, which took place at Mrs. Lake's residence, Sept. 22. The bride will, for the present, be lost to her friends in 'Frisco, as her husband—who is, I hear, scientific and clever—is stationed at Vancouver, whither the newly-wedded pair have already departed."

THE *Valentine Blade* has Fort Niobrara news as follows: On Friday, the 24th, the first ball of the season of the Fort Niobrara Social Club was given at the fort hall. On Saturday night Lieut. Moffatt was taken dangerously sick, and for a while his life was despaired of, but under the skillful treatment of Dr. Lippincott, post surgeon, is recovering. A letter was received from Lieut. Merriam, 4th Inf., who was stationed at Fort Niobrara for some time, stating that a son was born to him on Oct. 1. Mother and baby doing well.

THE following telegram was received at the Navy Department, Oct. 9:

UNITED STATES STEAMER BEAR, }
OUNALASKA, Sept. 20, via San Francisco, Oct. 8. }
Hon. W. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy:

I have the honor to report the arrival in this port on the 15th inst. of the United States Revenue steamer *Bear*, Capt. M. A. Healy, commanding, with Northern Alaska exploring expedition on board. All well. Succeeded in exploring arctic Alaska to Arctic Ocean. Reached the ocean 60 miles to the eastward of Point Barrow. Have forwarded synopsis of work done. Lieut. GEORGE M. STONEY, Commanding expedition.

SINCE Major-Gen. Sickles, U. S. A., had his famous quarrel with a gas company over a bill for gas charged for while his house was closed and he was away in Europe, says the *New York Sun*, the General has kept his eye on his meter, and now one of the most conspicuous ornaments in his handsomely furnished house on Fifth Avenue is a gilded and showy gas meter, which stands in an alcove in his front hall. It is an unusually elaborate and intricate and presumably vigilant bit of mechanism, which combines with its functions of a measure and the qualities of a Hawkshaw, to detect and prevent the surreptitious entrance into General Sickles's house of any uninvited and unnecessary supply of the insidious and costly fluid.

IN "Some Glances Backwards" Ben. C. Truman in the *New York Times*, says: "Speaking of men who were handy with firearms, I once met Lieut. Andrew Campbell, of the 19th U. S. Infantry, who, while stationed at Madison, Ark., went out one evening in 1868 on a lark and fetched up in a barroom where there were a lot of jolly ex-Confederates submerging their distresses in a medley of flowing bowls, among whom was one who exclaimed as Campbell entered: 'I'll bet \$20 I can throw down any Yankee in Arkansas in a wrestle.' Campbell was just Huberman enough to realize that the particular coat tails to be tread upon were being shook in his face, and he advanced toward the speaker, clutched at him quickly, and threw him like a bag of grain into a corner. In an instant the ex-Confederate arose, and drew a derring, which Campbell rushed upon, and which, after some fighting for, he obtained, and turned it and its contents against his antagonist, taking almost the entire top of his head off. Campbell was declared to be in the right, however, notwithstanding a general lack of affection felt for him generally by ex-Confederates for two reasons: First, because he had been a deserter from the rebel ranks, and second, because he, as a soldier in Co. G, of the 13th Tennessee (Federal) Infantry, had shot and killed Gen. John H. Morgan, one of the famous cavalry commanders of the Confederate Army.' (Lieut. Campbell resigned May 14, 1868.)

COLONEL J. F. HEAD, U. S. A., retired, visited New York this week, registering at the Murray Hill Hotel.

LIEUTENANT J. C. FREMONT, Jr., and Ensign W. W. Buchanan were admitted to membership in the Navy Mutual Association on Oct. 9. The membership now numbers 778, and the association pays a benefit of \$3,650.10.

LIEUT. J. M. CALIFF, 3d Artillery, has arrived at Iowa City, and is busy at work getting acquainted with his new duties as pedagogue at the State University. For a man of vigor and warm temperament he finds the place unusually dry, prohibition reigning supreme.

GENERAL O. B. WILCOX, U. S. A., started for Fort Leavenworth Oct. 15 to take command of the Department of the Missouri. A farewell reception was given him at Madison Barracks on the evening of Oct. 14, and many regrets at his departure were mingled with congratulations on his promotion.

The proceedings of the Court-martial in the case of Captain Wm. S. Johnson, retired, are before the Lieutenant-General, who, in this case, is the final reviewing officer (unless the sentence should be dismissal) he having convened the court. There is a strong belief that the case will not go beyond Gen. Sheridan, thus indicating that the sentence is not so severe as at first anticipated.

FREDERICK SCHWATKA, late of the Army, whose discovery of "Jones River," in Alaska, furnishes the New York dailies with such an inexhaustible subject of controversy, reports from Nainaimo, B. C., that the *Times* Alaska Expedition reached that place Oct. 8. This is over two weeks late, the steamer *Ancon*, on which the expedition was to have arrived in September, having been wrecked in Glacier Bay on the night of Sept. 13. Mr. Schwatka reports that the Yukon River mines have paid as high as \$1,000 per man, and an influx of miners is expected there next year.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the marriage of Miss Lillian H. Kimball, daughter of Major Kimball, U. S. Army, and Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d U. S. Inf., was consummated at Grace Church, New York City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 13, at 8 o'clock. The ceremony was impressively performed by Rev. Dr. Flag in the presence of a large and fashionable audience, the responses of the bride and groom being noticeably clear and distinct. The bride looked lovely, attired in a white satin gown with long train, garnished with point duchesne lace and orange blossoms, the only jewelry worn being a pearl pendant. The groom and his attendants were in full uniform and presented a fine appearance. Lieut. Benham, 2d Inf., officiated as best man; Lieuts. Wisner and Pitcher, of the Army, and Mr. Elliman, of New York City, as ushers. After the ceremony the relatives of the bride and groom accompanied the bridal party to the 5th Avenue Hotel, where congratulations were exchanged and a collation served. The happy couple left for Philadelphia Friday, to be present at a reception tendered them by Major and Mrs. Goodman, of that city, and to visit other relatives of the groom. After leaving Philadelphia they will spend a few days in Chicago before going to their new home at Ft. Omaha, Neb.

THE Omaha Excelsior of Oct. 9 says:

Capt. Dempsey and Haines, the jolly bachelor captains, and Lieut. C. W. Rowell, the urbane and gentlemanly adjutant, all of the 21st Foot, start this week on a hunting tour. Lieut. and Mrs. Williams have returned to Fort Sidney from their Eastern trip. Mrs. Lieut. Duncan, of Fort Sidney, is entertaining Mrs. Major Koefer and daughter. Lieut. F. T. Van Liew, 2d Infantry, made a trip to Leavenworth this week, escorting a number of military convicts. Mrs. Clark, wife of Capt. S. E. Clark, 2d Infantry, is visiting friends on Lexington avenue, New York City. Lieut. Col. Offley, 17th Infantry, passed through Thursday on his way to Fort Russell to join his regiment. Dr. H. S. Haskins is spending a month's leave in the East. Before his return he will visit his sister, Mrs. Miller, wife of Col. Marcus P. Miller, 5th Art., stationed at Fort Hamilton.

THE Vancouver Independent of Oct. 7 says:

Lieut. J. S. Mallory, 1st Cav., and bride, are now visiting in Portland, Ore. Col. Anderson, 14th Inf., is expected to arrive about October 21. The wife and children of Lieut. Wm. A. Kimball, 14th Inf., arrived from Spokane Falls Monday. Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Art., reported Oct. 1 for duty with the light battery at Vancouver Barracks. Lieutenant Hunter, 1st Art., and bride, arrived at Vancouver Barracks October 1. Lieut. J. V. White, 1st Art., sailed for San Francisco Monday. While at Vancouver Barracks he made many friends, who regret his removal. Lieut. F. W. Sibley, 2d Cav., will report at Walla Walla about Nov. 1. General John Gibbon returned last week from a tour of inspection along the line of the N. P. R. R. in the Yakima country. Last Thursday Lieut. H. C. Cabell, 14th Inf., departed for San Francisco, with 16 military prisoners, sentenced to Fort Alcatraz.

The society event in St. Louis last week was the marriage, October 6, of Miss Delphine Turner, daughter of the late Major Henry S. Turner, 1st Dragoons, and Colonel Edward M. Heyl, Inspector-General U. S. Army, which took place at noon at the "Shelter," the beautiful country home of Mrs. Julia Turner, mother of the bride, near Normandy. Only the immediate members and relatives of both families were present and the invitations numbered about a hundred. The apartments of the spacious dwelling were tastefully decorated. Punctually at the appointed hour, the bridal party entered the parlor. First came Miss Lucy Turner, niece of the bride, with Captain Joseph H. Willard, Corps of Engineers, Miss Etta Powell with Captain Philip H. Ellis, 13th Infantry, Miss Mary Hevl with Mr. Wilson P. H. Turner, brother of the bride, Col. Heyl with his brother, Lieut. C. H. Hevl, 23d Inf., and Miss Turner with her sister, Miss Susie Turner. After the ceremony a reception was held, the happy couple receiving the warmest congratulations. A sumptuous wedding breakfast was then served and soon after Colonel and Mrs. Heyl left, amidst showers of rice and good wishes, for San Antonio, Texas, where the Colonel is stationed, and where they will meet a most cordial reception from their very many Army friends. The bride wore a simple toilet of white sole de France, made with a long train and with garniture of rare point lace. The bridesmaids all wore gowns of white silk covered with white silk mull and carried bouquets of different colored roses. The house wore a gala garb of flowers and all the appointments of an elegant morning wedding were carried out in the tasteful details of the occasion.

LIEUTENANT H. DE H. WAITE, 5th Cavalry, left Fort Monroe on Tuesday to be absent for a few days.

A DESPATCH from Boston, Oct. 9, says: "By invitation of the Massachusetts Rifle Association Captain Ira Paine, the noted marksman, will establish a regular Army revolver record at 50 yards upon the standard American target by firing 100 shots at the Walnut Hill range on Oct. 15."

THE Brackett News of Oct. 9, has the following Fort Clark items:

The body of Captain Boyd, who died in New Mexico, has been transferred to San Antonio for interment. Captain Remington and son, the latter having had an operation performed on his eye some time ago at Kansas City, has gone to that city for further treatment. Col. Jordan, who was promoted to the position filled by Col. Bliss, and family are here. We are glad that such a popular officer has been assigned here for duty. Major S. C. Vedder, the absent Q. M. is looked for this month. Although the gallant Major does not often leave his post, yet now he is off duty, he is enjoying his leave. The family of Lieut. Guard reached here Sunday. Mrs. Guard has been absent from the post for a long time. She received a hearty welcome from her many friends here.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY returned to Washington on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN H. ERBEN, U. S. N., is at present residing at his own house, 130 E. 44th street, N. Y. City.

CAPT. R. L. PRYTHIAN, U. S. N., and a party of friends from Old Point Comfort, visited Norfolk, Va., this week.

The Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting visited Norfolk, Va., Oct. 12, and inspected the *Jamestown*.

COMMANDER W. M. FOLGER, U. S. N., lately at Fitchburg, Mass., visited in New York this week, registering at the Hoffman House.

CHIEF ENGINEER G. W. MAGEE, U. S. N., arrived in New York City from Europe per S. S. *City of Rome* on Oct. 9. He is now located at 187 Marcy av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT RIDGELY HUNT, U. S. N., will be married shortly to Miss Nina Kearny, daughter of the late Gen. Phil Kearny, and step daughter of Rear-Admiral Upshur.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., is one of the fortunate heads of department in the Ordnance Yard who will be able to retain "a local habitation and a name" within the limits of the Yard, the Secretary's order having been modified to that extent in Señor Menocal's favor.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR T. J. TURNER, U. S. N., is engaged in forming and perfecting a "Catalogue of Books, Pamphlets," etc., belonging to the Museum of Hygiene. The Doctor assumed duty at the museum as the relief of Medical Director J. M. Browne early in July of the present year.

CAPTAIN JOHN G. WALKER, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of Navigation, after a brief visit to his family in Germany, is reported to have paid a flying visit to Glasgow, and at last accounts was en route for the United States via London. He will be in Washington about November 1.

COMMANDER YATES STIRLING, U. S. N., will soon be with his family in Baltimore, as it is quite probable that his relief, Commander J. C. Watson, has reported for duty on the *Iroquois*. Here this Commander Stirling has been considerably over two years at sea, he having relieved Commander Sands in June of 1884.

The farewell reception of Rear Admiral Chandler, who will take command of the Asiatic Squadron, was held on Thursday evening at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The reception was attended by all the officers of the post and their families. Admiral Chandler turned over the Navy to his successor, Commodore Gherardi, on Friday and was to start for San Francisco with his family on Saturday.

ASST. PAYMASTER J. S. CARPENTER, Lieut. C. G. Calkins, Lieut. A. G. Paul, Lieut. C. T. Hutchins, Ensign C. A. Gove, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. W. Pigman, Lieut. Jno. W. Danenbower, Asst. Paymr. L. C. Kerr, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker, Comdr. W. M. Folger, Lieut. L. C. Logan, P. A. Paymr. Arthur Peterson, Lieut. F. A. Wilner, Lieut. F. H. Tyler, and Lieut. H. Morrill registered at the Navy Department during the week.

THE Vallejo Chronicle, referring to the departure of Capt. F. V. McNair, U. S. N., from Mare Island for Philadelphia, says: "While on duty here he was ever obliging and courteous in the discharge of his official duties. He commanded much respect from his brother officers and was highly esteemed by the Navy-yard workmen, with whom he was a general favorite. His many friends though regretting his departure hope the change of climate will prove beneficial to his health."

LIEUT.-COMMANDER SAMUEL L. WILSON, U. S. N., whose remains arrived at San Francisco, Cal., on the U. S. S. *Alert* recently, was born in Ohio and appointed to the Naval Academy Sept. 20, 1861, from which he graduated in November, 1864. Passing through the intermediate grades with the rapidity bred of war's necessity, he was promoted to lieutenant-commander on Dec. 31, 1869, and died in Yokohama, Japan, Aug. 1, 1879. His remains have been forwarded to their final resting place from San Francisco.

The monument erected to the memory of the late Commander Goringe was unveiled at Rockland Cemetery, Sparkill, on the afternoon of Oct. 12. Among those present were Mrs. Mary A. Goringe, the mother, and Mrs. Dr. Hillard, the sister of the dead commander. The Lotos and University Clubs, of which the dead commander was a member, were largely represented. Horace White, on behalf of the Construction Committee, presented the completed monument to Mrs. Goringe, and then the American flag which draped the base of the monument was drawn aside, revealing the inscriptions. Elliott F. Shepard, an old associate of the commander's, told of his great achievements and paid a warm tribute to his personal qualities. The Rev. Dr. Bridgman accepted the monument for Mrs. Goringe, and the benediction, given by the Rev. Dr. Flagg, closed the ceremonies.

P. A. ENGINEER H. S. ROSS, U. S. N., was at the Hotel des Deux-Mondes, Paris, France, a few days ago.

The highest admiral in the Chinese Navy, a Mandarin of uncounted buttons, is said to be an Irishman named McCaslin.

LIEUTENANT RICHARDSON CLOVER, U. S. N., and Mrs. Clover, registered at the Grand Hotel, Paris, France, a few days ago.

MR. WILLIAM KING, who served in 1862 and 1863, as an acting Third Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy, has been appointed Engineer at the White House.

PAY DIRECTOR A. W. RUSSELL, U. S. N., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. John G. Van Horne, whose husband is of the firm of Hazlett and Van Horne, Civil Engineers, 15 Cortlandt street, New York.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER ROBERT CRAWFORD, U. S. N., is still unfit for duty, and will probably be unable to report for sea service for some time. He is living with his family at Valley Forge, Pa.

The family of Rear Admiral John H. Russell, U. S. Navy, having returned from a pleasant visit on the Pacific coast, have rejoined the Admiral in Washington. He has been sojourning at Richfield Springs.

LIEUTENANT J. S. ABBOTT, U. S. N., secretary to Rear-Admiral Luce, arrived in New York early in the week to confer with Major-General Schofield on matters connected with the river parade on the inauguration of the Statue of Liberty.

ENSIGN AND MRS. P. J. WERLICH are to be congratulated on the safe arrival of a son, and a boat-swain's whistle will be quite an appropriate gift from the namesake of the little stranger. It is said that the full name of Werlich, junior, is to be William Whitney.

PROFESSOR EDGAR FRISBY, U. S. N., is busily engaged in the erection of a fine residence in Georgetown, D. C., near the corner of Congress and Stoddert streets. From the plans, so far as developed, the Professor is destined to possess one of the ornaments of the District.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. L. DAVIS, U. S. N., will soon be relieved of the command of the Asiatic Station by Rear-Admiral Chandler. Admiral Davis will have about completed a full three years' cruise by the time he again reaches Washington, his present orders bearing date of Dec. 19, 1883. Admiral Davis retires Sept. 3, 1887.

COMMODORE A. W. WEAVER, U. S. N., was congratulated by many friends last week on his promotion. The Commodore will probably remain on duty with the Examining and Retiring Boards at the Department, although another officer of the same rank, Commodore Greer, is also on the same Board. Commodore Weaver is residing in his own house at 2319 N street, Georgetown, D. C.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE POTOMAC ARCHERS.

The Potomac Archers, of Washington, D. C., held a two days' tournament at the arsenal grounds, Washington, Oct. 6 and 7. The archers (more than half of whom are ladies) were enthusiastic in their thanks to Col. Gilson and the officers of the garrison for their many courtesies. Two of the bowmen challenged the officers of the garrison to a contest with revolvers against bows and arrows, same target and same distance (any distance from 40 to 60 yards). Lieut. Sedgewick Pratt and Lieut. Bennett, the rifle champion, accepted the challenge, although neither officer claimed to be an expert with the pistol.

The archery target is round, 48 inches diameter, having a "gold" (bull's-eye) 8-25 inches diameter, surrounded by colored bands, each 4-5 inches broad. The score is reckoned 9 for "gold," 7 for red, 5 for blue, 3 for black, 1 for white. The scores made at 12 shots, 50 yards, were as follows:

Lieut. Bennett.....	7 9 7 9 5 5 7 7 7 9-88
W. A. Bartlett (archer).....	9 1 5 7 3 7 3 3 5 9 7-66
Lieut. Pratt.....	0 7 9 5 7 1 5 5 1 5-61
L. W. Maxson (archer).....	3 5 9 7 3 3 1 7 7 5 3-60

Lieut. Bennett received a Remington revolver as the prize to the winner. Mr. Bartlett, who is president of the National Archery Association, states that there are two or three archers in the country who occasionally pass Lieut. Bennett's score, but it is unusual. He thinks the best archers will not quite equal expert pistol shots at archery ranges (40 to 80 yards), but will "hurry up" the laggards.

REVENUE MARINE.

Capt. Alvin A. Fenger, on Oct. 7 lowered his flag from the United States revenue steamer *Louis McLane* and transferred it to the steamer *W. H. Crawford*, lying at Chase's wharf, Baltimore. The *McLane* goes out of commission and will remain in that port until it is decided to rebuild or sell her. With the transfer of his flag Capt. Fenger also transferred his officers, crew, armament and stores. His staff are: 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Smyth, executive officer; 2d Lieut. Sathiel M. Crosey, 3d Lieut. Percy W. Thompson, Chief Engr. George C. Dereamer, 2d Asst. Engrs. Daniel T. Cross and Harry L. Boyd, Pilot Petersen. The *Crawford* will sail for Key West next week to relieve the steamer *John A. Dix*, which will take the *McLane's* station at Galveston. The *Crawford's* headquarters will be at Key West, with a cruising ground as far as Cape Canaveral on the east coast of Florida and Cedar Key on the west, including Dry Tortugas and the full extent of the Florida reefs.

The British Minister, acting on instructions from his government, has applied to the Department of State for all information obtainable in regard to the recent seizure of the British Columbian schooners *Onward*, *Thornton* and *Carolina* by the revenue steamer *Cornwin* for alleged violation of laws regulating the hunting of seals in American waters. The application was referred to the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, who transmitted to the Secretary of State copies of all the correspondence in the Treasury Department bearing upon the seizures in question.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Brig.-Gen. O. B. Willcox will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and assume command of the Dept. of the Missouri (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 14).

Capt. C. H. Whipple, O. D., will proceed to East Lynne, Conn., on public business (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 14).

Major W. H. Bell, C. S., will proceed to Easton, Col., on public business (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 14).

The leave of Asst. Surg. M. P. Randall is extended 15 days (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 14).

The sick leave of Capt. Thomas J. Gregg, 2d Cav., is further extended six months (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 13).

THE ARMY.

G. O. 68, H. Q. A.

Announces certain changes in old blanks, and prescribes new blank forms for use in the Q. M. D.

G. O. 71, H. Q. A., Oct. 7, 1886.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1886.

Agreeable with the provisions contained in Section 6 of an act of Congress approved June 18, 1873, making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes, the headquarters of the Division of the Pacific and the Department of California will be transferred to the city of San Francisco, and the headquarters Department of Dakota will be transferred from Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to St. Paul, Minnesota. The transfers above ordered will go into effect Nov. 1, 1886.

The attention of division and department commanders is called to par. 45 of the Regulations, whereby the staff of such commanders is limited to a certain number of officers, whose duties are therein designated, and which under no circumstances must be exceeded.

Wm. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 72, H. Q. A., Oct. 8, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 476 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 86, Aug. 4, 1884, is further amended to read as follows:

476. The tour of service of captains with light or mounted batteries of artillery shall be four years, and shall commence on the 1st of November. Regimental commanders will, as occasion requires, nominate to the Adjutant Gen. the captains to replace those whose tours of duty with the light batteries are about to expire. That the instruction in regulations may be as uniform as practicable, and up to the highest requirements of the most approved light battery efficiency, the regimental roster for the detail of captains will embrace only those under fifty years of age, and otherwise eligible by their recognized superior professional attainments and devotion to duty; by their standing as battery commanders; and by their physical qualifications. The whole list of such captains will be forwarded by the regimental commander, with his recommendations, to the Adjutant General of the Army. Those captains who have recently been in command of light batteries for four years or longer will not be regarded as eligible for detail until all the other captains on the roster of the regiment for details have had a tour of duty in command of light batteries. To insure that none but those possessing the more soldierly qualities and regimental esprit should be attached to so favorite and distinguished an arm of the service, an officer who has not served with his regiment continuously (including cumulative leaves) for at least the previous two years will not be considered eligible for detail to the light batteries. Exception will only be made where the circumstances attending the absence of an officer do not indicate a desire to avoid the performance of ordinary regimental and company duty.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 74, H. Q. A., Oct. 8, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

Whenever it becomes necessary to issue metallic coat buttons to the enlisted men of the Army, to replace such as may have been previously supplied with the garments, they will be issued upon the clothing receipt roll and charged upon the soldier's clothing account at sixteen cents per dozen for the large and eight cents per dozen for the small sizes. These prices will remain in force until the publication of the next annual price list of clothing and equipage.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 9, H. Q. A., Oct. 8, 1886.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of September, 1886, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

ADDITIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS NOT TO BE EXAMINED FOR APPOINTMENT TO VACANCIES OF SECOND LIEUTENANT.

The appointment of an additional 2d lieutenant to be a 2d lieutenant is not a promotion in the sense contemplated by the law which requires lieutenants of the Corps of Engineers to pass an examination prior to their promotions.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Sept. 1, 1886.)

TRANSPORTATION FOR HORSES OF OFFICERS ORDERED ON RECRUITING SERVICE.

An officer ordered on recruiting service will not be allowed transportation to his new station for the horses owned by him, but forage for them will be furnished at the post where the officer's troop is stationed.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Sept. 4, 1886.)

PAYMENT OF FEES FOR ADMINISTERING OATHS.

When affidavits are taken not for the interest of the individual but for the interest of the public service, the Quartermaster's Department will pay the notarial fees.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Sept. 13, 1886.)

GENERAL SERVICE CLERKS.

The number of General Service clerks allotted to division and department headquarters is liberal, and as G. O. 43, s. 1, Headquarters of the Army, requires that the medical director shall be furnished with clerical service from the number allotted, the Lieutenant General directs that it be done in all cases.

Hospital stewards.

By G. O. 43, and Cir. 8, of 1886, from this office, the medical director of division and department is supplied with clerical labor by the division and department commander from the General Service clerks at his headquarters. Hence, if the hospital steward is not enlisted in the General Service Detachment, the fact should be reported, so that he may be sent to a military post.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Sept. 18, 1886.)

Certificate of merit.

The two dollars per month for certificate of merit cannot be paid a General Service clerk or messenger while in receipt of the pay provided in the act of July 29, 1866.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Sept. 25, 1886.)

CLOTHING ALLOWANCE OF DESERTERS.

A deserter is entitled to the clothing allowance from the date he surrenders or is apprehended, and calculation of the amount due him should be made from tables in use during the period of actual service.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Sept. 21, 1886.)

MEDICINES AND MEDICAL ATTENDANCE FOR INDIANS.

Indians held as prisoners of war, or who are enlisted as

scouts and are under the complete control of the War Department, should receive medicines and medical attendance from Army supplies and Army surgeons. There is no authority of law permitting such supplies and attendance to Indians under the care and management of the Interior Department.—(Decision actg. Sec. War, letter Sept. 24, 1886.)

ORDERS OF POST COMMANDER PRESCRIBING ARTICLES OF UNIFORM TO BE WORN BY HIS COMMAND.

Such orders are perfectly proper; the commanding officer of the post is the only proper person to excuse individuals from complying with them, and he must decide on what occasion local causes may require a deviation from full dress uniform and to what extent.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Sept. 29, 1886.)

TACTICS.

Paragraph 522. Change front on first or tenth company faced to the rear. The 2d sergeant of the old tenth, which becomes the new first company on completion of the change of front, will be on the right of his company. The first sergeants of all the companies will be on the left of their companies. The effect is the same as if the battalion in line is faced to the rear by an about of fours.—(General decision, letter Sept. 10, 1886.)

When a battalion wheels into line from column of companies and halts, the companies do not support arms. It is a simultaneous movement.

The posts of field officers of a battalion formed for parade are twelve yards in rear of the file closers and opposite the centre of the right and left wings.

A battalion having marched in review in column of companies and wheeled into line, the field officers pass between the companies as they are wheeling around the flanks of the battalion, as may be most convenient, and take their posts behind the centre of each wing.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Sept. 18, 1886.)

Company in line at right shoulder. Command "Forward," "guide right," "march." The guide changes his piece to carry at the command "Guide right."

Marching in column of fours. The guide carries his piece the same as the men of his company. If the column of fours is wheeled into line and continues the march in line, the designated guide comes to a "carry" at the command "Guide right" (or left).

Paragraph 189. Infantry Tactics, prescribes the general rules of the manual for the guides. Explicit instruction for each particular case are not given.

In cocking the rifle the middle notch is the half-cock notch.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Sept. 18, 1886.)

Paragraphs 104 to 110. Firings, direct, oblique, by file, by rank, kneeling. The command "Cease firing" can be given in each case. The instructor gives the command "Cease firing" when he wishes all the pieces to be loaded after the cessation of fire. If he does not want the pieces to be loaded he gives the command "Carry arms" after "Fire" (paragraph 99). The command "Cease firing" must be given to stop the fire by file. When kneeling, the command "Cease firing" should precede the command "Squad rise."

Paragraph 106. If the command "Cease firing" be given after the pieces are reloaded and at a ready, the men bring their pieces to the safety-notch and resume the carry without further command.

Paragraph 110. Oblique fire, kneeling. The men bring the pieces to a vertical position at the command "Left oblique;" they aim through the same intervals as when standing.

Paragraph 238. To form column of fours from column of files. All the files in rear of the first set of fours move to the front at the command "March." The three rear files of the second set of fours begin the oblique when the leading file of their set is three yards from the preceding set, and so on with the other sets in rear.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Sept. 21, 1886.)

Paragraph 509. Deployment of double column. The companies that wheel into line should be dressed toward the centre of the battalion.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Sept. 23, 1886.)

STOPPAGE OF PAY TO REIMBURSE A COMPANY FUND.

A Court-martial can forfeit or stop pay or impose a fine only in favor of the United States. A company fund has not been recognized by law as public money, and the pay of a soldier cannot be stopped to reimburse the same for losses.—(Opinion actg. Judge Adv. Gen., concurred in by actg. Sec. War, letter Sept. 17, 1886.)

CLOTHING.

The allowance of two dollars to each enlisted man of infantry for altering his uniform dress coat and trousers, authorized in Circular 1, Feb. 16, 1885, from this office, does not apply to enlisted men of the General Service.—(General decision, letter Sept. 30, 1886.)

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 20, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Oct. 4, 1886.

Under the requirements of A. R. 141, 2d Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, 3d Art., A. D. C., is detailed as Acting Engineer Officer of the Department.

G. O. 27, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Oct. 2, 1886.

Captain J. W. Pullman, A. Q. M., is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling the telegraph accounts that may occur in the Dept. Arizona.

G. O. 24, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Oct. 2, 1886.

Captain William S. Patten, A. Q. M., Vancouver Barracks, is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts in the Dept. Columbia.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Oct. 6, 1886.

Captain Daniel D. Webster, Assistant Quartermaster, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling all telegraph accounts in this Department, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General.

All such accounts will be presented to Captain Wheeler, who will prepare and pay them, or forward them for payment, as the case may require.

By command of Major General Howard:

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles, commanding Dept. of Arizona, accompanied by 2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, 23d Inf., A. D. C., now at Fort Bowie, will proceed to Albuquerque, N. M., via El Paso, Texas. (F. O. Sept. 8, D. A.)

The Dept. Comdr. Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Edward J. McClelland, A. D. C., will proceed from El Paso to Fort Walla Walla and thence to Vancouver Barracks, on public business (S. O. 170, Sept. 25, D. Columbia).

Brig. Gen. George Crook will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 127, Oct. 4, D. Platte).

The retirement from active service, Oct. 12, 1886, of Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Potter, is announced. Brig. Gen. Potter will repair to his home (S. O., Oct. 12, H. Q. A.)

Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles will proceed from Albuquerque, N. M., to Whipple Barracks, A. T., upon public business and return to Albuquerque, N. M. (F. O. 95, Sept. 21, D. Ariz.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

In obedience to telegraphic instructions from the Dept. Comdr., dated Ash Fork, A. T., Sept. 21, Capt. Wm. A. Thompson, A. A. G., will proceed to Albuquerque, N. M. (F. O. 96, Sept. 24, D. Ariz.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 174, Oct. 2, D. Columbia).

Supdt. Frank Barrows is relieved in charge of the National Cemetery at Alexandria, La., and will proceed to Fort Scott, Kansas, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Supdt. R. C. Taylor, who will proceed to Alexandria, La., and assume charge of the National Cemetery there (Q. M. G. O., Oct. 11).

Brig. Gen. Samuel B. Holabird, Q. M. G., will proceed to New York City on public business connected with the construction of the new Armory building (S. O., Oct. 9, H. Q. A.).

Major G. B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range on public business (S. O. 127, Oct. 4, D. Platte).

Com. Sergt. Herman Mendel will proceed to Fort Townsend, Wash. Ty., to relieve Com. Sergt. James M. Don, who will proceed to Fort McDermitt, Nev., to relieve Com. Sergt. Emile Lary, who will proceed to Fort Mojave, Ariz., for duty (S. O., Oct. 9, H. Q. A.).

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Wm. A. Elderkin, C. S., Newport Barracks, Ky. During the absence of Capt. Elderkin, 2d Lieut. Elisha S. Benton, 3d Art., will take charge of the former's office (S. O. 157, Oct. 12, Div. Atlantic).

Pay Department.

Major DeWitt C. Poole, Paymr., will proceed to the vicinity of Ellensburg, W. T., and pay Troops G and I, 2d Cav. (S. O. 171, Sept. 27, D. Columbia.)

Medical Department.

A. A. Surg. George M. Terrill, now at Fort Bowie, Arizona, will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, for duty (F. O. 90, Sept. 8, D. Ariz.).

Asst. Surg. C. C. Barrows, now on duty at Calabasas, Ariz., will proceed to Whipple Barracks for duty (F. O. 90, Sept. 8, D. Ariz.).

A. A. Surg. Chas. Anderson will proceed from Fort Bowie, A. T., to Fort Union, N. M., for duty (F. O. 90, Sept. 8, D. Ariz.).

On the expiration of his leave of absence, 1st Lieut. Walter W. R. Fisher, Asst. Surg., will report to the C. O., Fort Bidwell, Cal., for duty as post surgeon, relieving A. A. Surg. George M. Kober, who, upon being thus relieved, will report by letter to the Medical Director at these H. Q. for annulment of contract (S. O. 93, Oct. 4, D. Cal.).

The contract with A. A. Surg. Wm. Craig, Fort Lowell, A. T., is annulled, to take effect Oct. 15, 1886 (S. O. 96, Oct. 6, D. Ariz.).

Asst. Surg. J. S. Tesson will accompany the Battalion 8th Cav., now en route from Dept. of Arizona to the Dept. of Texas, and will report to the Battalion Com. mander for duty (F. O. 96, Sept. 21, D. Ariz.).

A. A. Surg. C. C. Goddard, Fort Riley, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, and report for temporary duty (S. O. 114, Oct. 7, Dept. Mo.).

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Oct. 10, is granted Major J. V. D. Middleton, Surg. (S. O. 114, Oct. 7, Dept. Mo.).

Asst. Surg. Wm. C. Borden is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Bridger, and will return to Fort Douglas (S. O. 126, Oct. 2, D. Platte).

A. A. Surg. J. M. Kollock will proceed to Fort Coeur d'Alene, and report for duty (S. O. 173, Oct. 1, D. Columbia).

Major William H. Gardner, Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Davis and in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 140, Oct. 5, D. Texas).

The contract of A. A. Surg. G. M. Terrill, Fort Huachuca, is annulled, to take effect Oct. 15 (S. O. 94, Oct. 1, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. Edward Everts, Asst. Surg., now at Tucson, A. T., will proceed to Fort Grant and take station (S. O. 94, Oct. 1, D. Ariz.).

Hospl. Steward Henry Winkelmann is assigned to duty in the dispensary at Dept. H. Q. (S. O. 113, Oct. 4, Dept. Mo.).

Hospl. Steward Charles H. Fearn was discharged at Fort Lowell, A. T., on surgeon's certificate, Aug. 30.

Hospl. Steward E. W. Hambrack, discharged by expiration of enlistment, at Fort Bowie, Sept. 30, and was not re-enlisted.

The furlough granted Hospl. Steward James Carroll, is extended five months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., Oct. 11, H. Q. A.).

Hospl. Steward Edward P. Harrison will proceed to Fort McDermitt, Nev., for duty, relieving Hospl. Steward Kenzie P. C. Swepton (S. O. 93, Oct. 4, D. Cal.).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

1st Lieut. E. J. Spencer, Corps of Engrs., Engineer Officer of the Department, is relieved from duty at Wilcox, Ariz., and with his topographical assistant will proceed to Albuquerque, N. M. (F. O. 90, Sept. 8, D. Ariz.).

Captain Wm. L. Marshall, C. E., will proceed to Oshkosh, Green Bay, and such other points as may be necessary on the Fox River, Wis., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 149, Oct. 9, C. E.).

Capt. James C. Post, C. E., will proceed to Beattyville, Ky., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 150, Oct. 11, C. E.).

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to Calais and the Big Rapids of the St. John's River, Me., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 148, Oct. 8, C. E.).

Major L. Cooper Overman, C. E., will proceed to Ashtabula and Black River harbors, O., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 148, Oct. 8, C. E.).

Lieut. Col. George H. Elliot, C. E., will proceed to Westport, Mass., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 147, Oct. 7, C. E.).

Major Wm. H. Heure, C. E., will proceed to Bayou Minchac, La., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 147, Oct. 7, C. E.).

Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood, C. E., will proceed to the harbor at Ludington, Mich., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 147, Oct. 7, C. E.).

2d Lieut. C. E. Gillette, C. E., having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth, in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.).

The journey of 1st Lieut. John Biddle, Chief Engineer Officer, from Fort Buford, D. T., to Fort Custer, M. T., under telegraphic instructions, is confirmed (S. O. 105, Oct. 5, D. Dakota).

1st Lieut. Willard Young, C. E., is relieved from duty under the orders of Major Wm. A. Jones, C. E., and will report for duty to Capt. Charles F. Powell, C. E., Portland, Ore. (S. O. 8, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. Richard Bonner, recently appointed from 1st Sergt. Co. H, 19th Inf., will proceed to Fort Rangold, Tex., for duty (S. O. 107, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. Wm. Hoffman will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty (S. O. 107, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. George B. McNamara, whose term of service expires Nov. 4, will proceed in due season to St. Francis Barracks, Fla., for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 159, Oct. 14, Div. Atlantic).

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending October 9, 1886:

Troops A and K, 2d Cav., to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Co. I, 1st Inf., to San Diego Barracks, Cal.

Co. C and K, 7th Inf., to Fort McKinney, Wyo.

Co. C, 9th Inf., to Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

Co. I, 9th Inf., to Fort Union, N. M.

Hdqs. 10th Inf., to Fort Bliss, Tex.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs. B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Leave for four months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post cmdr., is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Goode (S. O. 102, H. Q. A.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs. B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Bigwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Lieut. A. M. Fuller will proceed from Fort Huachuca, A. T., to Albuquerque, N. M. (F. O. 96, Sept. 24, D. Ariz.).

130 Springfield carbines—experimental—calibre .45 (24-inch barrel), will be distributed as follows: To the C. O. Troop B, Fort Walla Walla, 58; to the C. O. Troop L, Fort Coeur d'Alene, 58 (S. O. 172, Sept. 29, D. Columbia.).

2d Lieut. Henry T. Allen, Fort Walla Walla, will proceed to Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., and report for duty with Troop L (S. O. 172, Sept. 29, D. Columbia.).

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted Capt. Thomas J. Gregg is still further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O. 107, H. Q. A.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs. C, F, I, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Rio, Tex.; B, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; J and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. W. L. Simpson (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.).

2d Lieut. W. L. Simpson, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs. B, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and M, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Union, N. M.

2d Lieut. R. A. Brown, on duty with Capt. Lawton's command, will proceed to Fort Marion, Fla., and report to Capt. Lawton for duty (F. O. 90, Sept. 8, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. W. E. Wilder will proceed from Fort Bowie, A. T., to Albuquerque, N. M. (F. O. 90, Sept. 24, D. Ariz.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs. D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. A. C. Macomb, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. F. W. Foster, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs. A, C, G, and I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; J and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood will rejoin his station at Fort Stanton, N. M., via Albuquerque, N. M. (F. O. 90, Sept. 8, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. E. E. Dravo, now at Separ, N. M., will proceed without delay to Albuquerque, N. M., bringing with him complete maps of his heliographic district (F. O. 90, Sept. 8, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. Frank West will report for duty to Major James Biddle, the senior officer detailed, to assist the Secretary of War in examining and reporting upon the claims of certain States and Territories (S. O. 107, Oct. 11, H. Q. A.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs. B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; J, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Capt. G. D. Wallace, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.).

2d Lieut. George H. Cameron is appointed J.-A. of G. C.-M., vice 1st Lieut. Hugh L. Scott, relieved (S. O. 104, Oct. 2, D. Dak.).

Capt. George D. Wallace is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition at Fort Snelling (S. O. 105, Oct. 4, D. Dak.).

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Major Samuel M. Whitside, Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 106, Oct. 8, D. Dak.).

The leave for one month granted Lieut.-Col. Joseph G. Tilford is extended fifteen days (S. O. 156, Oct. 13, Div. M.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs. C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Brown, Tex.

Sergt. A. W. James, Corp. J. Gormley, and Pvt. G. Still, Troop B, and Sergt. J. Gerster, Troop D, have qualified as sharpshooters.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward I. Hatch.

Hdqs. D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Major Guy V. Henry, I. R. P., will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range on public business (S. O. 127, Oct. 4, D. Platte.).

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Grote Hutcherson, Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 128, Oct. 5, D. Platte.).

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Louis H. Rucker, Fort Washakie, Wyo., is extended seven days (S. O. 128, Oct. 5, D. Platte.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs. E, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, Whipple Bks. A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, D, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., Fort Grant, is extended seven days (S. O. 94, Oct. 1, D. Ariz.).

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 84, Oct. 4, Div. P.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs. A, C, I, L, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Major John I. Rodgers is relieved from duty at Fort Canby, W. T., and will proceed to and assume command of Alcatraz Island, Cal., relieving Major Alanson M. Randol, who, on being thus relieved, will proceed to and assume command of Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 83, Sept. 30, Div. P.).

On the return of Capt. E. Van A. Andrus from leave, 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris will be relieved from duty with Bat. B, and will report to the C. O. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with Bat. I (S. O. 92, Oct. 2, D. Cal.).

2d Lieut. James E. Runcie will report to the C. O. Fort Mason, Cal., for temporary duty with Bat. M (S. O. 92, Oct. 2, D. Cal.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs. G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

Leave for two months is granted Lieut.-Col. Louis L. Langdon, Camp Hancock, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 153, Oct. 9, Div. A.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs. A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McKenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

Capt. John R. Myrick, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on public service (S. O. 155, Oct. 11, Div. M.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqs. B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Proble, Me.

Capt. Edward Field and 1st Lieut. Richard P. Strong will report to Gen. Charles P. Stone, No. 1 Broadway, New York City, for duty in connection with the inauguration, at Bedloe's Island, of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" (S. O. 156, Oct. 11, Div. A.).

The C. O. Fort Preble, Me., will issue a furlough for thirty days to Sergt. Emil Propping, Bat. M (S. O. 156, Oct. 11, Div. A.).

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs. F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

1st Lieut. J. Estcourt Sawyer will report to the Division Commander for temporary duty as Acting Aide-de-Camp (S. O. 155, Oct. 9, Div. A.).

1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown will report to Gen. Charles P. Stone, No. 1 Broadway, New York City, for duty in connection with the inauguration, at Bedloe's Island, of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" (S. O. 155, Oct. 9, Div. A.).

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 155, Oct. 9, Div. A.).

The C. O. Fort Schuyler will send a detachment—to consist of two commissioned officers, six non-commissioned officers, and twenty-two privates—to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Oct. 12, to take part in heavy artillery practice, and the C. O. Fort Columbus will send a similar detachment Oct. 13 (S. O. 156, Oct. 11, Div. A.).

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs. E, and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; K, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.; H, Ft. Halleck, Nev.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.

Capt. Robert G. Heiner will relieve 1st Lieut. John J. O'Connell as recruiting officer at Benicia Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 91, Sept. 29, D. Cal.).

On the adjournment sine die of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 5, S. O. 90, D. Cal., 2d Lieut. Robert H. Noble will report to the C. O. Benicia Barracks, Cal., for Gar. C.-M. duty; on the completion of which duty he will return to his station, Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 91, Sept. 29, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. John S. Mason, Jr., will, on the departure of Co. I from San Diego Barracks, Cal., remain on duty there until he has transferred the public property for which he is accountable, and then join his company at Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 93, Oct. 4, D. Cal.).

2d Lieut. Samson L. Faison is relieved from duty at Fort McDermitt, Nev., and will join his company

at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 93, Oct. 4, D. Cal.).

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; G and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Leave for fifteen days, from Oct. 25, is granted 2d Lieut. John S. Mallory (S. O. 130, Oct. 7, D. Platte.).

3rd Infantry, Colonel John E. Brooke.

Hdqs. A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, Ia. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

1st Lieut. Philip Reade, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.).

The journey of 2d Lieut. Haydn S. Cole from Fort Ellis, M. T., to Fort Custer, M. T., is confirmed (S. O. 106, Oct. 8, D. Dak.).

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs. C, D, E, and H, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

1st Lieut. George O. Webster, having been appointed Adjutant, will repair to Fort Coeur d'Alene and report to the regimental commander (S. O. 171, Sept. 27, D. Columbia.).

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqs. A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

2d Lieut. W. H. Sage, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.).

Co. F, Fort Totten, D. T., is authorized to extend its regular target practice to Oct. 31, 1886, to make up for time lost in changing station (S. O. 104, Oct. 2, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. John C. F. Tillson is relieved as a member of G. C.-M. and appointed J.-A., vice 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, relieved (S. O. 106, Oct. 8, D. Dak.).

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs. H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1st Lieut. Z. W. Torrey, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.).

2d Lieut. E. F. Taggart, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.).

Leave for two months, to take effect Oct. 9, is granted 2d Lieut. E. F. Taggart (S. O. 113, Oct. 4, Dept. M.).

2d Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range on public business (S. O. 128, Oct. 5, D. Platte.).

2d Lieuts. Charles E. Dentler and Amos B. Shattuck will proceed from Fort Douglas to Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo., and report for temporary Court-martial duty (S. O. 129, Oct. 6, D. Platte.).

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs. A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Cos C and K will proceed from Fort Laramie to Fort McKinney, Wyo., and take station (S. O. 127, Oct. 4, D. Platte.).

The leave for fifteen days granted Capt. Henry B. Freeman is extended five days (S. O. 127, Oct. 4, D. Platte.).

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs. F, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; D and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, E, and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

1st Lieut. J. J. Haden and 2d Lieut. S. E. Smiley, with twenty-six enlisted men of Co. I, now at Fort Bowie, Ariz., will proceed to Fort Grant, Ariz., for duty (F. O. 90, Sept. 8, D. Ariz.).

2d Lieut. W. P. Richardson, with the detachment of eleven men of Co. H, now at Fort Bowie, will proceed to Fort Lowell, Ariz., for duty (F. O. 90, Sept. 8, D. Ariz.).

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs. C, and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; I, Ft. Union, N. M.; E and H, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Co. C will proceed from Fort Wingate to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and Co. I from Fort Wingate to Fort Union (S. O. 71, Oct. 4, D. N. M.).

Capt. M. C. Foote, accompanied by his 1st sergeant, will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., for the purpose of packing and shipping company property (S. O. 71, Oct. 4, D. N. M.).

Capt. G. B. Russell is designated as A. A. G. in absence of Major M. Barber, A. A. G. (S. O. 95, Oct. 5, D. Ariz.).

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs. F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

2d Lieut. E. M. Johnson, Jr., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Union, N. M., relieving 1st Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, Adj. (S. O. 94, Oct. 1, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Selden, N. M., and will take charge of all property and papers pertaining to the recruiting service at that post, relieving 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith, 13th Inf. (S. O. 96, Oct. 6, D. Ariz.).

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs. A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

2d Lieut. J. A. Emery, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.).

Capt. O. B. Read is relieved as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Fort Berthold Agency, D. T. (S. O. 104, Oct. 2, D. Dak.).

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Philbrick, Fort Sully, Dak. (S. O. 152, Oct. 7, Div. M.).

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs. A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Capt. Hugh G. Brown will report to Gen. Charles P. Stone, No. 1 Broadway, New York City, for duty in connection with the inauguration, at Bedloe's Island, of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" (S. O. 155, Oct. 9, Div. A.).

So much of S. O. 15 as directs Capt. Hugh G. Brown to supervise work upon the rifle range at Fort Niagara, N. Y., and all expenditures on that account is revoked (S. O. 155, Oct. 9, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. M. F. Waltz will report to Gen. Charles P. Stone, No. 1 Broadway, New York City, for duty in connection with the inauguration, at Bedloe's Island, of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" (S. O. 156, Oct. 11, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Augustus G. Tassin will report in person to the Major-General commanding for duty, in New York City, in connection with the ceremonies to take place on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" (S. O. 157, Oct. 12, Div. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. John M. Norvell, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 159, Oct. 14, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, Ft. G. H. and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. B. H. Gilman, R. Q. M., will return to Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 171, Oct. 4, D. N. M.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K, Vancouver Barr., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

1st Lieut. William W. McCammon will return to his station in charge of the six enlisted men belonging to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., now at the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 84, Oct. 4, Div. P.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqs., E. F. G. and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C. D. and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Capt. Wilson T. Hartz, Fort Buford, D. T., is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Fort Berthold Agency, D. T. (S. O. 104, Oct. 2, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Edward S. Chapin, Fort Pembina, D. T., to take effect about Oct. 15 (S. O. 105, Oct. 5, D. Dak.)

The Superintendent of the Recruiting Service will cause sixty-one recruits to be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 15th Inf. (S. O., Oct. 13, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., B. C. F. and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G. and K, San Antonio, Tex.

1st Lieut. T. C. Woodbury, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect Oct. 10, is granted Capt. William V. Richards, A. A. Q. M., San Antonio (S. O. 141, Oct. 6, D. Tex.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqs., A, C. D. E. F. G. I. and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

2d Lieut. J. T. Kerr, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. J. T. Kerr (S. O. 113, Oct. 4, Dept. M.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqs., A, B. and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; H, G. and K, Ft. Riley, Mo.

2d Lieut. D. C. Shanks, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. C. B. Hardin, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., A, B. C. E. F. H. and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

2d Lieut. F. B. Ives, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

Lieut.-Col. William H. Jordan is assigned to duty at Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 141, Oct. 6, D. Tex.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Oct. 9, is granted 2d Lieut. E. B. Ives (S. O. 114, Oct. 7, Dept. M.)

Capt. C. W. Forsyth, Co. C, and Corp. J. J. Wolford, Co. E, have qualified as sharpshooters.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B. C. E. F. H. and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Mason, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

2d Lieut. J. F. Morrison is relieved from duty in connection with the Army Rifle Competition at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. John F. Morrison is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition, and will return to Fort Assiniboine (S. O. 100, Oct. 8, D. Dak.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., A, C. E. and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F. I. and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

2d Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer will proceed to Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo., and report for temporary Court martial duty (S. O. 127, Oct. 4, D. Platte.) [Revoked by S. O. 129, Oct. 6, D. Platte.]

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter V. Swaine.

Hdqs., A, B. D. G. H. and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F. and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation from Kansas City, Mo., to Fort Lyon, Colo., for 1st Sgt. Joseph N. Barrett, Co. F (S. O. 151, Oct. 6, Div. M.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., F. G. H. and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, A. I. G., will make the annual inspection of Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 171, Sept. 27, D. Columbia.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqs., D and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G. and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Lieut.-Col. E. P. Pearson will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., and assume command of that post (S. O. 114, Oct. 7, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs., B. C. F. and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H. and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Snodden, Dak.

1st Lieut. Harry Reade, having completed duty at

Fort Leavenworth in connection with the Army Rifle Competition, will return to his station (S. O. 112, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward, under charge of 2d Lieut. Charles C. Tear, recruits for the 20th Inf. to their destination (S. O. 104, Oct. 2, D. Dak.)

LIGHT ARTILLERY DETAILS.

The following transfers of captains are ordered, to take effect Nov. 1, 1886: 1st Art.—Capt. Tully McCrea, from Bat. C to Light Bat. E, vice Capt. Franck E. Taylor, from Light Bat. E to Bat. C. 3d Art.—Capt. John G. Turnbull, from Bat. D to Light Bat. C, vice Capt. Edward R. Warner, from Light Bat. C to Bat. D; Capt. James B. Burbank, from Bat. E to Light Bat. F, vice Capt. James M. Lancaster, from Light Bat. F to Bat. E. 5th Art.—Capt. David H. Kinzie, from Bat. E to Light Bat. D, vice Capt. Jacob B. Rawles, from Light Bat. D to Bat. E; Capt. John R. Brinckle, from Bat. L to Light Bat. F, vice Capt. Wallace F. Randolph, from Light Bat. F to Bat. L (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

Military Academy.

The resignation of Cadet Charles Albert Cooke, 4th Class, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect Oct. 25, 1886 (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

The resignations of the following named cadets of the 4th Class have been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names: Joseph A. Hart, Oct. 25, 1886; Robert L. Maddox, Oct. 30, 1886; and John H. Raine, Nov. 10, 1886 (S. O., Oct. 13, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., Oct. 11, Detail: Lieut.-Col. Edwin F. Townsend, 11th Inf.; Capt. Louis M. Maus, Med. Dept.; Capt. Theodore F. Forbes, 5th Inf.; Capt. Leon A. Matile and 2d Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Francis W. Mansfield, 11th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 105, Oct. 5, D. Dak.)

At Fort Totten, D. T., Oct. 11, Detail: Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cav.; Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf.; Capt. Augustus A. DeLoffre, Med. Dept.; Capt. Edmund Rice, 1st Lieut. William H. C. Bowen and Hunter Liggett, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John C. Waterman, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. James E. Wilson and William H. Saxe, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Albert J. Russell, 7th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 105, Oct. 5, D. Dak.)

At Fort Bridger, Wyo., Oct. 11, Detail: Major John N. Andrews, 21st Inf.; Capt. Henry S. Howe, 17th Inf.; Capt. William I. Reed, 7th Inf.; Capt. Thomas H. Bradley and 1st Lieut. Francis E. Eitorhead, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. William H. Camp, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, 21st Inf., and Asst. Surg. Louis W. Crampton, J.-A. (S. O. 127, Oct. 4, D. Platte.)

At Fort Buford, D. T., Oct. 13, Detail: Major Daniel Madden, 7th Cav.; Capt. Henry H. Humphreys, Wilson T. Hartz, and David R. Burnham, and 1st Lieut. Dillard H. Clark, R. Q. M., 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John W. Wilkinson, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James A. Maney and 2d Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Sedgewick Rice, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. George McGunnagle, Adj't., 15th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 106, Oct. 8, D. Dak.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. James M. Marshall and Henry J. Haynsworth, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., will assemble at Philadelphia, Oct. 14, for the purpose of reporting upon obsolete property, for which Capt. John V. Furey, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O., Oct. 11, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major Samuel Owenshine, Capt. Otis W. Pollock, and 1st Lieut. S. Allen Dyer, 23d Inf., will assemble at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 14, to report upon the qualifications of Chauncey F. Rogers, late Col. 33d Penn. Vols., an applicant for appointment as superintendent of a National Cemetery (S. O. 150, Oct. 14, Div. A.)

The Board of Officers, C. E., consisting of Lieut.-Col. William F. Craibhill, Majors Amos Stickney and Alexander Mackenzie, will reconvene at once at Cincinnati, O., to further consider the subject committed to its charge (S. O. 140, Oct. 9, C. E.)

A Board of Officers will meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 4, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to consider the question of the assignment of the public quarters at the Presidio to the officers of the Division and Department Staff, and to the officers on duty at the post. Detail: Lieut. Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A. G.; Lieut. Col. Alexander Piper, 1st Art.; Maj. George H. Weeks, Q. M. (S. O. 92, Oct. 2, D. Cal.)

Enlistment of Discharged Prisoners.—To prevent misunderstanding, hereafter, by recruiting officers in regard to the status of men discharged from the Leavenworth Military Prison, whose conduct while in confinement there has been such as to entitle them to favor, and to whom the commandant of the prison has, under authority from this office, given certificates permitting them to be again enlisted for any company whose commander may desire to have them; the permission for the enlistment of such men is not intended to authorize their enlistment at a recruiting station, unless with the consent of a company commander knowing all the facts and under special authority, in each case, from this office. (Letter A. G. O., Sept. 29, 1886.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

Rafael Pinalé, a Mexican Army officer, who seven or eight years ago fired across the river at a deserter and killed him, the deserter being on the Texas side and Pinalé on the Mexican shore, was arrested at Laredo, Oct. 7, and lodged in jail. It is said that Pinalé will plead non-jurisdiction in the case, as he was in Mexico when the act was committed.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

The Blood Indians across the border seem to be giving trouble. A despatch of Oct. 12, from Helena says: The object is announced to be warfare upon the Gros Ventres, who have incurred their hatred by depredations upon stock and the occasional removal of a few scalps from heads across the line. These rumors are so well founded that the military authorities of both the U. S. and British America have taken steps toward quelling the tumult. Troop L, 1st Cavalry, Lieut. Baekus; Troop H, Capt. Hunter, and two companies of infantry (Patterson's and Hartach's) have been ordered to Fort Belknap, where they are now encamped. The British Minister has called the attention of the authorities at Washington to the matter and suggested the adoption of measures calculated to prevent raiding across the line by hostile Blood and Piegan Indians.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

The C. O. Fort Huachuca, Ariz., was directed Sept. 8 to ship at once by express on bill of lading to Fort Marion, Fla., the personal baggage of Capt. H. W. Lawton and Lieut. A. L. Smith, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. T. J. Clay, 10th Inf., and Asst. Surg. M. W. Wood, U. S. A., and the best fatigue suits of the men of the detachment of B Troop, 4th Cav., whose names were sent to the C. O. Fort Huachuca.

Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

Cos. Band G, 6th Inf., Maj. Bush, commanding, have returned to Fort Douglas from detached service, rebuilding road and bridges from Price's Station, Utah, to the new post, Fort Du Chene. This will probably be the supply route, instead of Fort Bridger.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

OCTOBER 13, 1886.

THE first social event of the season, Mrs. Simpson's party last Wednesday evening in Schofield Hall, was a fine affair. Mrs. Simpson had as assistants in receiving her guests, her mother, Mrs. Lee, the Misses Buchanan, of New York; Mrs. Harrios and the latter's sister. Mrs. Harrios was resplendent with diamonds—a circlet around the hair, a gorgeous necklace, the side of the dress caught up with a beautiful arrow, crescent and star, and at the waist a large clasp.

The guests here arrived about 9 o'clock and before 10 the roomy hall seemed completely filled. With a few exceptions all of the officers and ladies of the post were present, together with a number of young ladies visiting here and at Cranston's. Among the young ladies were the Misses Buchanan, Miss Smith, Miss Parkhurst, Miss Morgan of New York, Miss Wells, Miss Woodcock, Miss Macfarley, Miss Wells, Miss Huntington, Misses Gill, Miss Mann, Miss Irwin, Miss Moss and several others whose names were not learned.

A delicious supper of raw oysters, oyster patties, chicken salad, quail-on-toast, sandwiches, ice-cream and loaves, cake, coffee and bon-bons was served about 11 o'clock. The party broke up about half past 12 and all went home after having spent a most delightful evening at what was probably the largest private party ever given in Schofield Hall. The guests, as told, numbered about 100.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the officers' mess was held on Monday evening. The report of the treasurer showed that the mess finances were in a very flattering condition. The receipts from all sources for the past six months were over \$5,000, and the expenditures a little more than \$4,000, leaving a net profit of nearly \$1,000. Lieut. Kirby was re-elected treasurer but positively declined to serve a second term. Lieut. David Price was then elected. This makes the fifth time that Lieut. Price has been chosen treasurer. He served four terms before Lieut. Kirby took the place. Captains Augur and Price were elected members of the Senior Council to succeed themselves.

Visitors to the Point the past week were: Colonel Lieber, Judge-Advocate; Lieut.-Col. G. Barker, Royal Engineers; Major George McLean, of the Old Guard of New York; Lieut. Irons, 20th Inf., and Lieut. John H. Williams, 31st Art. Lieuts. Marsh and O. J. Brown left on Monday for St. Louis, where they have gone to attend the wedding of Lieut. J. R. Williams, which is to take place this week.

Lieut. Hodges, 23d Inf., has reported for duty and taken the sections in 4th Class mathematics that were assigned in September to Lieut. Lissak.

Wm. Morton Wood, of San Francisco, Cal., has been designated for examination for admission to the Military Academy.

The following Cadets of the Fourth Class have resigned: Jas. J. Hart, to take effect Oct. 25; Robt. L. Maddox, Oct. 30, and John H. Raine, Nov. 10.

WEST POINT OF THE OLDEN TIME.

THE correspondence which follows explains itself:

CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, Oct. 4, 1886.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., Supt. U. S. M. Academy, West Point, N. Y.:

GENERAL: Having heard through Col. Irwin of the desire of the officers of the Military Academy to possess two old paintings owned by me, representing scenes of the early days of West Point, it affords me great pleasure to present them through you to the institution. I appreciate the fact that they should be there on account of their historical value, and at the same time it gives me the opportunity to manifest my esteem for the officers of the Army, many of whom are my personal friends. With sincere wishes for the continued prosperity of the Academy, believe me,

Very truly yours, H. CRANSTON.

OFFICE OF THE SUPT. U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1886.

Mr. H. Cranston, Cranston's, West Point, N. Y.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the two paintings, and of your note of yesterday presenting them to the Academy. I cordially thank you for them in the name of the Academy. They will be deposited in the library and most carefully preserved. This generous gift will be appreciated by all West Point graduates. The pictures, as you suggest, have for us an historical value, representing as they do the site and buildings of the Academy at an epoch of which no other representations are known to exist.

Again thanking you in the name of the graduates of the Academy, and reciprocating for them and myself your expressions of esteem,

I am, very sincerely yours,

W. MERRITT, Colonel 5th Cavalry, Bvt. Major-Gen., U. S. A., Superintendent.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

OCTOBER 6, 1886.

"EVERYTHING quiet along the Rio Grande" at present, although newspaper sensations are not infrequent. The general Major Arthur, of the Pay Department, has returned from your city and gone on duty. Everyone was glad to welcome him. His clerk, Mr. Otto Becker, will arrive in a few days. Geronimo and his brother Indians are still at the depot waiting for the orders of the powers that be. It is said they are very anxious as to their fate. If so they don't show it. Public curiosity has somewhat lessened with regard to them, but still they draw many to look at them and not a few to admire them. Troops C and H, 8th Cavalry, for nearly a year and a half past on duty in the field, are expected next Saturday. We will then have a respectable garrison: 1 Light Battery, two troops of Cavalry, and 3 companies of Infantry. Col. Otis, 5th Cavalry, is expected back from sick leave in a few days. Lieut. D. J. Runnough, 3d Art., Gen. Stanley's adjutant-in-law, has, as you are doubtless aware, succeeded Lieut. Slocum as aide to the General. The latter goes North on four months leave as soon as Lieut. O. M. Smith, A. D. C., returns from the North.

Inspector-General Heyl and bride are expected back in a few weeks. They will be cordially welcomed by the military circle here and by other friends in San Antonio. The damage done by the cyclone in August has nearly been made good, except that hundreds of our fine China trees will have to be replaced early next spring. Our light battery commander here, Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d Artillery, expects soon to be relieved and go to Washington Barracks. It is surmised that Capt. J. B. Burbank, 3d Art., will succeed to the command of the Light Battery.

EQUUS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT ELLIOTT, TEXAS.

OCTOBER 8.

An interesting game of ball was played here to-day (for \$50 a side) between a nine of Co. B, 24th Inf., and a nine of Troop K, 3d Cav. The match was an exciting one and resulted in a tie (10 to 10). The game was well played through out. Major C. H. Carlton, 3d Cav., arrived a few days ago and has taken over the command of the post. Although sick lately he is looking well. He was received with due honors and much cordiality by the officers of the post. A. O.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Corp. Geo. Kammitter, Troop I, 1st Cav., recently tried at Fort Leavenworth for leaving his guard, allowing a member of the guard to leave it, etc., the reviewing authority, Brig.-Gen. Potter, says: "The findings show that Corp. Kammitter, a non-commissioned officer in charge of a stable guard, committed the offence of leaving his guard for over an hour, and of allowing and encouraging a private of his guard to commit the same offence. The latter is now serving a severe sentence for a lesser degree of the same offence as the one found in this case. While each court is a judge of the severity of the sentence to be given in the case before it, such an inconsistency as this cannot but be prejudicial to the interests of discipline. This case was returned to the court to give it an opportunity to adjudicate a sentence adequate to the offence, which it declined to do. In order that the offender may not escape entirely the punishment he merits for his flagrant violation of duty, the sentence (reduction and forfeiture of \$20) is confirmed and will be duly executed." (G. C. M. O. 37, Dept. Mo., 1886.)

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Monroe for desertion, etc., Major-Gen. Schofield calls attention to certain irregularities as follows:

1. In refusing to summon, as not material, certain witnesses asked for by the prisoner, the court erred in the statement of its reasons. The testimony expected from them was highly material to the offence, as tending to show a permanent, and never abandoned, intention to return on the prisoner's part. The judge advocate might well have admitted that the witnesses would testify as represented. The refusal to summon was justifiable, if the court was, at the time, already convinced, beyond the need of additional evidence, in favor of the prisoner, not on the ground of immateriality. The acquittal of the prisoner under the charge, however, renders the error harmless.

2. Again, the record states that the prisoner testified in his own behalf, "guided at his own request by occasional questions from the judge advocate." These questions are in no instance, though all should have been, embodied in the record.

On a subsequent page it is recorded that during a discussion in closed session "the judge advocate, at the request of the court, stepped out of court and asked the prisoner whether he desired to produce certain clothing before the court. He replied, 'yes, sir,' which reply was reported to the court by the judge advocate." The irregularity of this proceeding cannot escape attention. The prisoner should, it is very clear, have been called in and interrogated by the court, or in its presence, as he was immediately afterwards upon another point. The testimony of the judge advocate of what he said to the prisoner and the latter's reply was given not under oath, and was therefore clearly inadmissible. It is fortunate, in the interest of justice, that the error indicated was not committed in a matter material to the issue (G. C. M. O. 41, Div. Att., 1886).

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS:

Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City.
Lieut.-Colonel A. L. Hough, 10th Infantry, Superintendent.
1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 1st Art., A. A. A. General.

DEPOTS.

David's Island, N. Y. H.

Lieut.-Col. Richard F. O'Brien, 15th Infantry, commanding.
Major A. A. Woodhull, surgeon, U. S. A., Depot Surgeon.
Capt. Frederick E. Trotter, 14th Inf.
Capt. William B. Hall, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.
Capt. Geo. H. Cook, A. Q. M. Depot Q. M., A. O. O. and A. C. S.
Capt. Geo. G. Lott, 11th Inf.
1st Lieut. James Keegan, 9th Inf.
1st Lieut. Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf.
1st Lieut. Calvin D. Cowles, 23d Inf., Depot Adjt. and R. O.
1st Lieut. William L. Patchen, 3d Inf.
1st Lieut. John K. Waring, 2d Inf., on temporary duty.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Maj. Samuel S. Sumner, 8th Cav., commanding.
Major Ely McClellan, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Depot Surg.
Capt. Lewis C. Forsyth, Asst. Quartermaster, etc.
Capt. J. K. Corson, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army.
*Capt. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.
*Capt. Jas. M. Kelley, 19th Cav.
*Capt. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav.
1st Lieut. Samuel W. Fountain, 8th Cav.
*1st Lieut. Geo. F. Chase, 3d Cav.
*1st Lieut. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav., Depot Adjutant.
1st Lieut. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cav.
2d Lieut. Francis D. Rucker, 3d Cav.
*Sp. cal detail.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Maj. William L. Kellogg, 19th Inf., commanding.
Maj. Charles R. Greenleaf, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Depot Surg.
Capt. Charles Hobart, 3d Inf.
Capt. John Z. McNaught, 24th Inf., on leave.
Capt. A. H. Young, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Dep. Q. M., A. O. O., A. C. S.
Capt. T. W. Morrison, 16th Inf.
1st Lieut. F. M. Kendrick, 7th Inf.
1st Lieut. Rufus P. Brown, 4th Inf.
1st Lieut. Alex. Ozie, 17th Inf., Depot Adjt. and R. O.
1st Lieut. George H. Kinzie, 15th Inf.
1st Lieut. Edward C. Carter, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

RECRUITING OFFICERS.

Albany, N. Y., 513 Broadway—1st Lieut. W. J. Campbell, 22d Inf.
Baltimore, Md., 17-18 S. Sharp St. (Cav.), Capt. G. E. Overton, 6 Cav.
Baltimore, Md., 18 Portland St.—1st Lt. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th Inf.
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland St.—Capt. Samuel McKeever, 3d Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., 161 Niagara St.—Capt. Wm. H. H. Crowell, 9th Inf.
Camden, N. J.—1st Lieut. Charles H. Heyl, 23d Inf.
Chicago, Ill., 10 S. Clark St. (Cav.)—Capt. A. G. Henniesee, 8th Cav.
Chicago, Ill., 9 S. Clark St.—Capt. Frank D. Garrett, 17th Inf.
Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th St. (Cav.)—1st Lieut. Geo. K. Hunter, 3d Cav.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 64 East 4th St.—1st Lieut. John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf.
Cleveland, Ohio, 142 & 144 Ontario St.—1st Lieut. C. A. Vernon, 19 Inf.
Denver, Colo., 372 Blake St.—Capt. George P. Borden, 5th Inf.
Detroit, Mich., 61 W. Congress St.—Capt. Charles F. Robe, 3d Cav.
Harrisburg, Pa., 443 Market St.—Capt. Chambers McKibbin, 15 Inf.
Jersey City, N. J., 19 Montgomery St. (Cav.)—Capt. P. D. Vroom, 3d Cav.
Lexington, Ky. (Cav.)—1st Lieut. C. H. Grierson, 10th Cav.
New York City, 174 Hudson St. (Cav.)—Capt. J. Jackson, 1st Cav.
New York City, 55 West St. (Cav.)—1st Lieut. H. W. Wheeler, 5th Cav.
New York City, 18 West St.—Capt. Evan Miles, 2d Inf.
New York City, 116 Chatham St.—Capt. Charles F. Robe, 25th Inf.
Philadelphia, Pa., 235 Market St. (Cav.)—1st Lieut. H. L. Scott, 7 Cav.
Philadelphia, Pa., 2 North 20th St., cor. Market St.—Capt. Chas. C. Hood, 24th Inf.
Pittsburg, Pa., 915 Penn Ave.—1st Lieut. Henry H. Adams, 25th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 321 Pine St. (Cav.)—1st Lieut. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th St.—1st Lieut. T. S. Munford, 13th Inf.
Washington, D. C., 234 Pa. ave.—Capt. Douglas M. Scott, 1st Inf.

The following officers of the Army have registered at the office of the Adjutant General since our last report: Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Pay Dept.; Capt. Richard C. Parker, retired; Maj. L. S. Babbitt, Ord.; Lt. Col. J. J. Dana, retired; Capt. R. H. Montgomery, 5th Cav.; Lt. Col. Thos. M. Vincent, A. A. G.; 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James, 24th Inf.; Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th Inf.; Lt. Col. J. K. Mizner, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. F. M. M. Beall, Sig. Corps; 1st Lieut. B. G. Carter, retired; Capt. D. A. Irwin, retired; 1st Lieut. Frank A. Edwards, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. O. Cory, 15th Inf.; Brig. Gen. J. C. Duane, Chief of Eng.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.
SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns. At Portsmouth, N. H. Put out of commission Oct. 14, 1886.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Newport, R. I. To be at New York the latter part of October, to participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Bartholdi Statue.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adm. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At the New York Navy-yard. Ordered to join the South Atlantic Station. Expected to sail daily.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Rio de Janeiro Oct. 6, 1886. Before returning to the coast of South America last August, the Lancaster, since Dec. 17, 1885, visited the following ports, starting from Montevideo: Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Mozambique and Zanzibar, in Africa; St. Augustine Bay, Tulleur Bay, St. Mary's and Tamatave, in Madagascar; Johanna, in the Comoro Islands; Hellville, in Island of Nossi Be, and the Island of St. Helena. The itinerary of the cruise embraced the same ports as those made by the United States flagship Brooklyn in 1883-4.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro Aug. 13.

European Station—R. Adm. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Genoa, Italy.

A correspondent writing from Leghorn, Italy, under date of Sept. 29, 1886, gives the following information regarding the Pensacola's cruise. The vessel left Phalerum bay, Athens, July 21, for Leghorn, stopping at the Port of Zante en route. On July 27 the Pensacola arrived at Leghorn, where a couple of months of needed and enjoyable rest were spent. The vessel was to sail for Genoa Sept. 30.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. At Gibraltar Oct. 5, 1886, per cable despatch. Has been ordered to return to the U. S., and is expected to arrive the latter part of October.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Sailed from Leghorn for Genoa, Italy, Sept. 26, to undergo repairs, on completion of which she will proceed East for the winter.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Was at Iquique, July 31.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao July 31. Will shortly be ordered to San Francisco, Cal. She will go out of commission and undergo repairs, at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Address mail to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Sailed from New York, Aug. 16, for Pacific Station.

INOQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Was at Payta, Peru, Sept. 13.

MONONGABELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili. Comdr. S. H. Baker was ordered to command, per steamer Sept. 11 from New York.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Advices from Auckland, N. Z., of Aug. 16, say that the Mohican arrived from Fiji on Aug. 16, and would remain three weeks.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Newell has been ordered to command.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns. At San Francisco, Cal. Put out of commission Oct. 14, 1886.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station.

Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and will leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Port Said, Sept. 23, 1886, as reported by cable. Her previous movements were as follows: Arrived at Gibraltar, Spain, Sept. 10, 1886, from Lisbon. At Gibraltar the Quinnebaug was at anchor, and considerable freight was transferred to her, and the following named officers were ordered to duty on the European station, viz., Ensign W. Truxton, Naval Cadets F. N. Kress, P. Andrews, W. H. Caldwell and H. E. Rumsey. The Brooklyn sailed for Port Said, Sept. 15.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Reported by cable to have arrived at Malta, Oct. 15, 1886.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Muller. Anchored off Chemulpo Sept. 3. Would return to Chefoo Sept. 6.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Hong Kong, China, for repairs.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding.

A correspondent of the JOURNAL writing from Hakodadi, Japan, Sept. 11, 1886, says: The cholera is now epidemic in almost every seaport of Japan and Corea. The deaths here are from five to twenty

a day; Yokohama about the same. Tokio and Nagasaki almost a hundred a day. It is milder at Koli, but Kioto and Ioka is and has been for a year very severely smitten. Thus it can be seen that the station is in no way a pleasant one now. We sail for Chemulpo, Corea, in a few days.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. Arrived at Chemulpo, Corea, Aug. 24, from Chefoo. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Canton, China, Sept. 3.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of Portsmouth and Saratoga, Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunner ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station F, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Arrived at Newport, R. I., Oct. 14.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Sailed from Madeira for Newport, R. I. Sept. 11. Expected to arrive about Oct. 10.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat. Lieut. Chas. O. Allibone in command. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs. Has been ordered to proceed to New York to take part in the Bartholdi celebration.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Trinn. At Norfolk, Va., for repairs. Has been ordered to proceed to New York to take part in the Bartholdi celebration.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Arrived at Erie, Pa., Oct. 2.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At San Francisco. Comdr. F. A. Cook has been ordered to command.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 13 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Shenandoah and Swatara were put out of commission Thursday, Oct. 14, 1886, the former at San Francisco and the latter at Portsmouth, N. H.

An African line of steamers to ply between Baltimore and the Congo has been incorporated at Washington, with a proposed capital of \$10,000,000. Mr. Henry Cox is the president.

The coral reefs surrounding the islands of Cagareos, S. W. of Paraz, have been examined, and their positions fixed, an important matter, as they are in the track of vessels from Australia to Hong Kong.

A COMMITTEE has been ordered to assemble at Portsmouth, Eng., to consider the whole subject of voice, mechanical, and electrical communication between the decks and engine rooms of men-of-war.

The Navy Department has completed the payment of all the Graham mileage claims provided for by the last Congress. There are still a few isolated cases to be reported to Congress by the Treasury Department.

SAMODA BROS., of London, last March, wrote to the Navy Department, offering to build an ironclad vessel on the general plan of the *Riachuelo*, with 12 inches of armor, and a guaranteed speed of 18 knots an hour.

SPAIN, to judge by a bill recently submitted to the Cortes by the Minister of Marine, is once more becoming alive to a sense of her possibilities as a naval power. The bill proposes to spend \$37,500,000 on new vessels, and increase the personnel 2,100.

The Alert returned to Halifax Oct. 10 after an absence of nearly four months. This was her final trip to the Hudson's Bay region, all the observing stations being dismantled, and the observers, their instruments, and other property brought back to Halifax.

COMDR. W. S. SCHLEY, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, has just issued a valuable little pamphlet, containing the laws and regulations at present in force governing enlistments, discharges, etc., in the naval service. Commander Train was the compiler.

PROFESSIONAL divers have been at work two weeks exploring the remains of the *Royal Savage*, a vessel sunk off Valcour Island, in Lake Champlain. Tradition says that the vessel was Arnold's flagship, containing treasure, and was burned to the water's edge and sunk to prevent capture. The divers are reticent about what they find.

COL. W. H. GILDER, in a letter dated "On Board Steamer Princess, Saskatchewan River, Sept. 16," says: "Next year I hope to have some stores sent by a Scotch whaler from St. John's, N. F., to be landed at Cape Isabella or Sabine, where I will find them, and will make my winter station there next year. You will no doubt be glad to learn that I am at last under way, but still, while dependent upon others, as I still am, I cannot move as rapidly as I would like; and yet, I presume I am going much faster than I will later, when dependent upon dogs and sledges."

THE boy sailors on the schoolship *St. Mary's* had a good time Oct. 13—the 12th annual exhibition of the Nautical School patronized by New York's merchants. Since the school was formed, in 1874, its classes have included 1,300 lads, of whom over 400 graduated after pursuing the entire course, and more than 275 are now following the sea as a regular occupation, many of the number holding important official places. When the school was first started the shipmasters were very much opposed to it, prophesying the graduation of a sort of "dude and pharisee" lot of sailors, but experience has shown the merits of the training that the school gives, and now *St. Mary's* graduates are continually sought for,

MAIL matter for vessels on the Asiatic Station should not be sent "in care of the U. S. Consul," as there is nothing to do with the mails for the vessels of war on that station, such mail being made up by the General Post-office at Yokohama for distribution to the different ships stationed in Japan, Corea, and China.

THE U. S. S. *Atlanta* is still at New York undergoing alterations in her machinery which were considered necessary after her recent trial. Certain changes in the valve motions have just been recommended by the Advisory Board and approved by the Navy Department. It is the intention to have her undergo the proposed sea trial as soon as her machinery is reported ready.

THE flagship *Tennessee* will leave Newport, R. I., on or about October 20 for New York to participate in the river parade at the unveiling of the Bartholdi statue. Admiral Luce will be in command of the river flotilla. Should the training ships *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth* arrive here in their cruise in season, they will also be ordered to New York to participate in the exercises. The *Dolphin* and *Jamestown* have also been ordered to New York to take part in the ceremonies.

SECRETARY WHITNEY in response to the appeals of the Knights of Labor and other organizations and from individuals, asking his interference to secure the reinstatement of discharged employees of the Washington Navy-yard, authorizes the reply to all such appeals that he will not himself, and will not permit other officials of the Navy Department, to interfere or exercise any influence in this matter. The responsibility for the removals, retentions and appointments of the Navy-yard must be left entirely to the officers of the yard who are directly responsible for the work. The foremen of the bureaus which are continued must be uninterfered with in their action in this matter, and will be held accountable for removals and appointments.

THE latest example of an electric boat prior to the *Volta*, whose performance as recently reported, is afforded by a steel launch built by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., during the present year for the torpedo service in the Italian Navy, is 36 feet long by 6 feet 4 inches beam, propelled by a screw driven by a duplex Reckenzaum motor. She made on the measured mile 8.43 mile per hour, and is now in regular service at Spezia. The *Volta* is steel built, measures 37 feet long by 6 feet 10 inches beam, and is fitted with a battery of 61 cells, and a duplex Reckenzaum electric motor—that is, two motors carried on one driving shaft. By means of this motor the speed can be varied without affecting the accumulators, three speeds being obtained from it, namely, slow, medium, and fast.

THE annual inspection of the Navy-yard at League Island has just been concluded by a board composed of Capt. Richard W. Meade, Naval Constructor W. L. Minton, Pay Director Edw. May, and P. A. Paym; J. N. Speel. A careful examination was made of the unfinished monitor *Puritan*, and it was found that a great deal of work would have to be done on its interior. They will recommend that work be resumed on this monitor as speedily as possible. Capt. Meade was of opinion that the Navy-yard could be used as a station for the manufacture of anchors and chain cables for the Government which would furnish employment for several hundred men. The report will be presented to the Secretary of the Navy.

THE NEW YORK HERALD SAYS:

Secretary Whitney is expected back next Monday, though it is not certain he will be here before the latter part of the week. Of the necessity for the thorough reorganization of the Navy Department he will have additional evidence upon his return. A month ago orders were issued to have several of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron in season by the 1st of December. The conflicting orders of three or four chiefs of bureau are likely to prevent the Secretary's order being carried out. The commandant at Portsmouth has written to the department reciting the several orders he has recently received, and showing how impossible it is under such a condition of divided authority to know what he ought to do. When the *Thetis*, *Bear* and *Alert* were to be got ready to go in search of the Greely party, Secretary Chandler, admonished by his own experience, made up his mind that the vessels sail on the day fixed for their departure. Such a thing had never before happened within the memory of the oldest officer. He addressed a letter to each chief requiring a detailed report of what was necessary and how long it would take to do their part. He then fixed the day upon which each vessel should leave port and told the chiefs of the bureau that the order must be carried out. Never before had a Secretary of the Navy assumed to be the actual head of the Department. The order was methodically and satisfactorily obeyed. The vessels sailed almost to the minute determined upon weeks before, and the result was the rescue of Greely and the few surviving men. A delay of 24 hours would have them dead.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

OCT. 12.—Lieutenant Commanders Eugene B. Thomas, Isaac Hazlett, and Wm. Welch, ordered to appear before the Retiring Board.

Lieutenant (junior grade) Henry Morrell, to examination for promotion.

OCT. 13.—Cadet Engineer R. B. Higgins, to the *Atlanta*.

OCT. 15.—Lieutenant Willie Swift, to Ordnance duty at Washington Navy-yard.

Boatswain John H. Brown, to the *Galena*.

Gunner Thos. Flatbush, to the *Vermont*.

Gunner Geo. L. Albro, to the *New Hampshire*.

Gunner Jos. Swift, to the *Naval Magazine*, Mare Island, Cal.

Detached.

OCT. 9.—Lieutenant Commander Edwin Longnecker, Lieutenants Perry Garst and Edward M. Hughes, Surgeon Theodor Woolverton, Chief Engineer A. H. Able, and Assistant Engineer G. E. Burd, from the *Shenandoah* and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster Geo. W. Beaman, from the *Shenandoah* and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Ensign A. N. Wood, from the *Yantic* and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., for treatment.

Naval Cadet E. W. Eberle, from the *Shenandoah* and ordered to the *Ranger*.

OCT. 11.—Commander Yates Stirling has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Iroquois*, 20th ult., and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon W. J. Simon, from temporary duty at the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders.

OCT. 12.—Lieutenant John F. Meigs, from the Bureau of Navigation and ordered to the *Tennessee*.

Ensign John S. Watters, from the *Coast Survey*, and resignation accepted to take effect June 30, 1887.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. C. Engard, from the *Shenandoah* and ordered to the *Ranger*.

Assistant Surgeon V. C. B. Menns, from the *Shenandoah* and ordered to the independence.

Assistant Engineer Benj. C. Bryan, from the *Shenandoah* and ordered to the *Navy yard*, Mare Island.

Assistant Engineer Emil Theiss, from the *Ranger* and ordered to the *Navy yard*, Mare Island.

OCT. 13.—Ensign Franklin Swift, from the *Swatara* and ordered to duty on the *Coast Survey*.

OCT. 15.—Commander E. T. Woodward, from the *Swatara* and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander O. W. Ehrenholt, from the *Swatara* and ordered to the *Wabash*.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. A. Morgan, from the *Wabash* and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant F. S. Carter, from the *Arago* and ordered to the *Jamestown*.

Lieutenant Chas. C. Rogers, from the *Swatara* and ordered to the *Yantic*.

Lieutenants Wm. P. Elliott and R. H. McLean, Ensigns Haine C. Dent and Wm. S. Sims, Surg. J. B. Parker, Asst. Surgeon Joseph Shafer, Chief Engr. Cipriano Andrade, P. A. Engineer Arthur Price, Assistant Engineer Thos. W. Kinkaid, Cadet Engr. F. B. Dowst, and Carpenter M. T. Quigley, from the *Swatara* and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant W. O. Sharrer, Ensign John J. Blandin, Naval Cadet B. M. Lombard, and Gunner Robert Sommers, from the *Swatara* and ordered to the *Galena*.

Paymaster Thos. S. Thompson, from the *Swatara* and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Boatswain Wm. L. Hill, from the *Swatara* and granted six months' leave.

OCT. 15.—Lieutenant Harry Knox, from the *Naval Academy* and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Gunner Wm. Halford, from *Navy yard*, Mare Island, and placed on waiting orders.

Leave.

Granted to Commander Chas. J. Barclay for six months.

To Lieutenant John C. Irvine for three months, To Lieutenant Martin E. Hall for one year.

Resigned.

Cadet Engineer Thos. J. Hogan.

MARINE CORPS.

OCT. 9.—1st Lieutenant Thos. N. Wood, detached from the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., when the U. S. S. *Shenandoah's* guard has been transferred to that post, and ordered to proceed by rail to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the commandant, U. S. M. C., for assignment to duty.

1st Lieutenant Samuel Mercer, granted leave of absence for one month from the 15th inst.

OCT. 12.—2d Lieutenant Lincoln Karmany, leave of absence dated 6th ult. extended one month from the 15th inst.

OCT. 14.—1st Lieutenant C. P. Porter, granted leave of absence for one month from the 15th inst.

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. R. FRANKLIN reports to the Navy Department the following movements of vessels of the European squadron, under date of Leghorn, Sept. 27:

The *Kearsarge* was at Leghorn, and after having made the necessary repairs and preparations for the homeward bound passage, would sail for Portsmouth, N. H., about Sept. 30. She was directed to communicate with the U. S. Consul at Tangier, as she passes through the Straits of Gibraltar. Four cadets of the senior class were retained for duty on the station.

Upon the arrival of the *Quinnebaug* at Leghorn, the officers and stores brought out for the squadron were turned over to it. She sailed for Genoa on Sept. 26, and after having undergone certain necessary repairs, her commanding officer thought she would last as a cruiser two years longer. Admiral Franklin states that from his experience with worn out ships he would be inclined to say one year would be the limit of her usefulness, and that after that period she will require additional repairs.

The *Pennacola* would sail about Sept. 30 from Leghorn for Genoa, where she would await provisions and stores from the United States.

As soon as the repairs to the *Quinnebaug* are completed she will be sent to the East for the winter. The health of the squadron was good.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Oct. 12, 1886.

EVERY one knows that Annapolis is always one whirl of excitement, and that the crowds of society people who gather there are actuated purely by a desire for enjoyment; but their previous exploits in search of pleasure were belittled by the wild excitement, the hilarious vibrations of intense glee with which the old walls of the Naval Academy resounded on Saturday last. The cause of all these paroxysms was foretold early in the week by a liberal distribution of handbills, throughout the whole of Annapolis, notifying the public that on the aforesaid date, at 2 P. M., the officers' base ball club would play the cadets, and that there would be no fees or bribes taken by the officers, who played simply for fun.

One hour and a half after the appointed time, the officers' nine appeared on the field, in column of sixes, headed by their captain, Lieut. Fullam. The vast concourse rose en masse, and cheer after cheer "made the welkin resound." The base ball club smiled, although, as Ensign Morgan hinted, it wasn't quite in accordance with Upton's Tactics to smile while in column of sixes. However, Ensign Haeseler said he really didn't see anything so very wrong in smiling at such virtuous glee, and so, at Mr. Schell's suggestion, they all smiled again.

Mr. Fullam then explained the delay by stating that the club had just been at luncheon, and that Dr. Bidle, who is the passed assistant medicine man of the club, had strictly enjoined upon each individual player to masticate his food with the utmost deliberation. "The exigencies of the case," said he, "demand that the muscular membranous reservoir below the diaphragm, should be subservient to the desires of the players."

The case was referred to Commander Huntington, who,

after careful deliberation, declared the excuse satisfactory, and the game proceeded amid the continued bursts of applause from the spectators. Some trouble was experienced in getting an umpire. Ensign Gibbons was asked, but he wouldn't. He said something about it's not being safe, which remark Dixey would probably have called "a walnut." Cadet Anderson's services were secured, however, upon the assurance of the entire nine that no harm should come to him.

The end of the first inning found the score slightly in favor of the cadets, which considerably surprised some of the ladies in the grand stand, who had expected to see the cadets "awfully beaten." Ensigns Knapp and Capehart were instantly detailed by Lieut. Fullam, to assure the ladies that the pitcher, Ensign Blush, had not yet resumed his old form, but that they would soon see a wonderful improvement.

The band now left off playing the Dead March in Saul and struck up "Mother, May I Go Out to Swim?" These inspiring strains seemed to fill all hands with new life, and at the end of the seventh inning, after the game had gone on for four hours and a half, the score stood 23 to 23 in favor of the cadets.

Mr. Blush was steadily improving; his very complex curves being correspondingly puzzling. When he didn't hit the batter, he hit the umpire, and when he didn't hit either he threw the ball out of sight behind the buildings. His delivery was, therefore, puzzling in the extreme.

At the above-mentioned time, however, the officers determined to pull up their score. Prof. Sanzer, of the chemistry department, knocked a two-bagger. He and the ball reached second base together, whereas the umpire yelled "Out!"

"No, you don't," said the Professor, "I'm not out!" Then a long discussion followed. Messrs. Morgan and Blush couldn't see how the Professor was "out," when the umpire didn't have his foot on second base.

The Professor stoutly maintained that he "would have stayed on first base had he known that he was to be put out at second." But the umpire was incorrigible, and as it was rapidly getting dark, he called the game.

The committee immediately informed the ladies that the officers would have beaten the cadets had the game been continued. Three cheers were then given for the officers by the cadets, and the enormous crowd withdrew. The names of the players, with the official score, is appended:

Officers—Capehart, catcher; Blush, pitcher; Fullam, 1st base; Singer, 2d base; Schell, 3d base; Haeseler, short stop; Bidle, left; Knapp, centre; Morgan, right.

Cadets—Bryan, catcher; Churchill, pitcher; Snow, 1st base; Allen, 2d base; Wells, 3d base; Burrage, short stop; Stone, right; Stearns, left; Bortollette, centre.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Tot.
Officers	0	2	0	7	5	0	8	—23
Cadets	2	4	0	8	0	6	3	—23

The thanks of the players are due to Asst. Engr. Gow and Lawyer Briscoe for their admirable suggestions during the game, and for their invaluable assistance in revising the proof sheets of the score card.

Owing to the prevalence of diphtheria in Annapolis, the customary Saturday liberty was not granted cadets.

Ensign Charles N. Atwater was ordered to the Naval Academy on Friday, to report on the 20th inst.

The steamer *Phlox* makes her usual trips to Baltimore and return on Thursdays, carrying quite a large crowd of Naval Academy people and Annapolitans.

The monitor *Passaic* steamed out into the bay last Saturday, and the cadets of the First Class were exercised at target practice with her 15-inch guns.

Numerous candidates for foot ball honors are in training, and it is thought that a strong team will be chosen to uphold the reputation of the Academy in the Thanksgiving contests.

A serious accident occurred at the Naval Academy on Tuesday last, while a salute was being fired from the saluting battery, in honor of the visit of Surgeon-General Francis M. Gunnell. The breech block in one of the brass 30-pounders used in the battery, flew out and badly shattered the arm of Henry Lynde, a gunner's mate attached to the *Sanctae*. He was removed to the hospital, where his arm was amputated above the elbow by Surgeon Walton. His death followed on the same evening. He was much respected, and there was a large attendance at his funeral on Thursday. He was buried in the Government Cemetery.

The Class of '87, Naval Cadets, has elected A. T. Long, of North Carolina, Class President, and B. W. Stearns, of Iowa, Secretary, and has appointed the following Hop Committee: President—L. C. Bortollette, of Delaware; S. R. Hurlburt, Connecticut; Dea. E. Bouquier, Pennsylvania; Secretary—North Carolina; C. M. Stone, Indiana; B. W. Wells, Jr., Illinois; C. Churchill, Missouri; A. T. Long, North Carolina; G. H. Berrage, Massachusetts; E. Moale, Jr., Maryland. The dates of the hops have not been selected.

THE MARINE CORPS.

THE Washington *Sunday Gazette* gives an interesting history of the Marine Corps from 1775, when first organized, until the present time. Referring to the war service of the Corps, the account says:

A brilliant page in the brilliant record of the Marine Corps is devoted to Tripoli. In the contests of the United States with that nation of Corsairs, when the flag of the Western Republic was seen almost for the first time in the waters west of the Straits of Gibraltar, the marines vied with the sailors as to who should crown that flag with the greatest glory. In all those contests the marines were foremost at every point where bravery and discipline could win success or crown seeming failure with the elements of real triumph. On Aug. 16, 1841, the conspicuous bravery of the marines in the memorable attack on the Tripolitan gunboats was noted for its irresistible dash and courage. It was in 1805, however, that the Marine Corps outdid itself. In that famous march across the Libyan desert, from Alexandria to Derne, under the command of General Eaton, a march memorable from the fact that the Americans first took a hand in Old World affairs, and took it so sternly that it isn't forgotten there yet, a little band of marines accompanied the expedition. They made the march of 600 miles across the desert in 54 days, storming the Bashaw's capital, and hoisted upon the citadel of the enemy in the heart of a large city the Stars and Stripes of the great Republic. The first time the American flag ever floated above an old world fortress. The gallant deeds of this handful of marines attracted universal attention.

In the official report of the battle between the Tripolitans and the Marine Corps occurs the following paragraph:

"In the remarkable march of General Eaton from Alexandria to Derne, nearly 600 miles through Northern Africa, where a small detachment of marines under the brave Lieutenant O'Bannon, mounted on the camel and ass in the caravan, leavened the lump of Arabs and Greeks in the service of the United States, and in the attack on Derne stormed the principal work, took possession of the battery, planted the American flag for the first time on a fortress in the Old World, and turned its guns upon the enemy."

"Thereafter, 'Tripoli' was engrossed on the banners of the Marine Corps."

The services of the Corps in the War of 1812, the Mexican and the Civil Wars are also recounted, and much other interesting matter.

THE many friends of Pay Inspector James Hoy, U. S. N., will learn with regret that he has determined to take his family to Europe for a term of years. They have made many close friendships while the paymaster has been on duty at the Washington Navy-yard, and while the desire to see the world and enable the younger members of the family to acquire that part of an education only to be secured across the Atlantic is most commendable, the vacancy caused by a prolonged stay away from the U. S. will be a considerable one.

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References:
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ARMYNAVY.

RODMAN'S SYSTEM FOR STEEL GUNS.

"POWERFUL ordnance cannot be manufactured
advantageously from malleable iron" (i. e. wrought
iron.)

"The authorities of the Ordnance Department ar-
rived at the conclusion that large masses of iron
from long continued heating, have a tendency to
crystallize and lose the properties peculiar to
wrought iron. Acting on this hypothesis they put a
stop to what were called 'Nasmyth's Experiments'
at Patricroft, pronouncing the manufacture of a
wrought iron gun of large size impossible."

"This failure (of one of Krupp's first steel tubes)
seems conclusive as to the inefficiency of steel as a
substitute for iron."

It is the fashion with essay writers to illuminate
their subject by placing a little gem of quotation,
usually from poetry, at the head of their articles,
and Sir WALTER SCOTT is said to have written many
of his extracts from the old masters out of hand,
thereby saving a hunt through the books. We have
followed the essayists in culling a few mottoes
suited to a reopening of the subject of casting guns
in steel, but not having the genius of Sir WALTER
we have been obliged to make true quotations and
from real masters. The gentlemen who have ad-
vanced the opinions we quote were among the fore-
most in experience and ability. Their fault was
that they trusted too much to the ever-shifting
ground of empirical experience and did not seek to
build their opinions on the unchanging laws of
physics. As a result they condemned unreservedly
the only materials which are now in actual use for
making first class guns.

There are a few men whose judgment on such
matters we have never seen combated by rivals
or humiliated by the disasters of experience, and
those are the men who gave to their country the
ordnance which has accomplished the most re-
nowned performances in the history of sieges, and has
been superseded only because their successors have
timidly doubted the applicability of their methods
to a material unknown in their day for such pur-

poses. We refer to RODMAN, WADE, and the other
earnest workers, who by the introduction of hollow,
centre-cooled castings raised the performance of
cast iron guns so high that the best work of their
steel rivals hardly surpasses it. The only one of
that intelligent band who remains is Mr. WILLIAM
METCALF, whose letter advocating the use of this
method of casting for steel ordnance we published
April 10 last.

The reason why the opinions of these men have
never been overthrown is that they are based on
laws of nature and not on doubtful and changing
results of practice. The law of contraction as they
discussed it is always true; it is one of the constants
of nature, and the mode of satisfying that law
which they introduced seems to be merely the set-
ting in action of another law of equal value.

In discussing BARLOW's law that the strain pro-
duced on any material by the action of a central
force diminishes as the square of the distance from
the centre, RODMAN showed that in a gun one cali-
bre thick, cast solid, the strength was only two-
thirds of half the thickness, while in a gun cast
hollow and so cooled that the outer parts shrink on
the inner the whole thickness of the gun's wall is
brought into resistance at once, and the strength of
the piece is three times the strength of the solid
casting. These theoretical calculations are com-
pletely confirmed by the results of practice, and,
what is unusual, they are more than confirmed.
The endurance of hollow cast guns is more than
three times that of solid cast.

It is somewhat remarkable that the whole system
of making built up-guns, whether in iron or in steel,
is merely an effort to obtain by mechanical means
that very state of graded compression toward the
centre which RODMAN and WADE declared to be ne-
cessary, and which they obtained by submitting to
and taking advantage of one of the constant laws of
nature. KRUPP's guns are made entirely of cast
steel tubes, the thickness of which is kept within
such bounds that the hammers he happens to own
can exert their force through the entire thickness of
a part when hammered separately and consolidate
the steel through its whole thickness. The size of
these parts is calculated from the known expansion
of the metal so that when one is heated and slipped
over another the inner one will be compressed by
the contraction of the outer. A third tube com-
presses both of these and, perhaps, a fourth tube is
put on to squeeze the others, always with a tension
that is calculated to satisfy BARLOW's law. This is
simply an effort to imitate by imperfect mechanical
means the operation of the perfect law which ROD-
MAN strove to put in harness. We know he suc-
ceeded marvellously with iron and the only question
is whether he would succeed as well with steel.

RODMAN's own declaration on this subject is im-
portant. He considered the relative performance
of "low" metals, like pig iron, containing a large
amount of carbon, and "high" or soft metals, like
steel and wrought iron, and said that the higher the
metal the greater its contraction in cooling and the
weaker will be the solid cast and the stronger the
hollow cast gun made from it. The more rapidly the
gun is cooled the weaker will be the solid cast; also
the greater the diameter the greater the strain, and,
therefore, the weaker will be any piece that is made
in defiance of this law. Conversely all these condi-
tions increase the strength of hollow cast pieces.
Experience has proved these dicta to be true. The
attempts made years ago to melt wrought iron and
cast it in intricate shapes like crank shafts, failed.
It made worse shafts than cast iron, for the strong
contraction left large shrinkage cracks in the centre.
Steel shafting, cast hollow, has proved to be a success.

It is evident that RODMAN believed that his system
of casting was suited not only to cast iron, but to
every other metal or alloy known or unknown. Its
efficiency does not depend upon the substance, but
upon the fact that it is a mode of operation which
allows the natural law to work for the gun instead
of against it. It seems to be apparent, also, that
while he could not calculate the exact force of con-
traction upon the centre in a hollow casting, he be-
lieved that it was such as to fully and exactly coun-
teract BARLOW's law. He says the thing to be
sought for in making a gun is a mode of construc-
tion which will bring the whole thickness of the
metal into simultaneous and equal resistance to the

central pressure, and there is no doubt that he believed he had found the right method.

Since his time a new family of alloys have come into use to meet new conditions of artillery practice, and we have UCHATIUS trying to get a central contraction in bronze guns by driving a steel mandril through them to upset the metal cold; and KRUPP and ARMSTRONG trying to do the same thing for iron and steel guns by contracting rings upon each other. We look forward to a day when these crude methods will be abandoned and the central compression will be obtained with these new materials by the use of RODMAN's rational and exact system, by which one law of nature is made to work in harmony with and supplement another.

The very great constructive advantages which would spring from the successful introduction of this system make it by all odds the most important military question existing to nations which, like China and the United States, are suffering from arrested military development. We are not surprised that Congress did nothing about it, for a body of that kind frequently postpones important subjects of legislation for repeated consideration in order to have them well understood. We recommend those who have this industry at heart to bring it before Congress again and strive patiently to make its merits understood thoroughly by influential members. It is a cause that is certain to win.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLCOX.

WE have been aware for some time that when Colonel POTTER was appointed Brigadier General several months since, Colonel ORLANDO B. WILLCOX and his friends were assured by the President "that his promotion would follow a few months later." This promise has been fulfilled. General POTTER was retired on Tuesday and on the following day Colonel WILLCOX's appointment as Brigadier General vice POTTER, was signed and mailed to him. This is the fourth promotion to the rank of general officer from the infantry since General MACKENZIE was chosen from the cavalry four years ago, and no colonel of artillery has been promoted since the War. Aside from the claims put forth on behalf of these arms, and especially the artillery, there can be no criticism upon the selection of Colonel WILLCOX. He was the senior colonel and is an officer of long and distinguished service, as well as a most agreeable and cultivated gentleman. Indeed, he in a certain sense represents the artillery, as his first appointment in 1847 was to the 4th Regular Artillery, serving in the Mexican War. In 1850 he was promoted to 1st lieutenant of artillery, and seven years later resigned from the Regular Army, studied law and began practice in Detroit. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he raised the first regiment of Michigan volunteer infantry and was commissioned its colonel. He was wounded at the battle of Ball Run, where he commanded a brigade; was taken prisoner and confined in the common jail of Charleston. In 1862 he was exchanged and at once appointed brigadier general of volunteers, subsequently commanding the 9th Army Corps. During June, 1863, he was appointed commander of the District of Indiana and Michigan. On August 1, 1864, he was brevetted major general, and in January, 1866, received an honorable muster out. In 1866 he again practiced law in Detroit and became Assessor of Internal Revenue. In July of the same year he was reappointed in the Regular Army as colonel of the 20th Infantry, and was subsequently brevetted brigadier general and major general for gallant and meritorious services at Spottsylvania C. H. and at Petersburg. He was transferred to the 12th Infantry in 1869.

While a prisoner in Charleston he was put into the condemned cell, with the pleasant information that he was to be hanged as soon as the Confederate authorities had received a report, which was hourly expected, of the hanging of certain Confederate privateers, condemned as pirates. He was given a pack of cards and a bible and left to amuse himself as he could. After a time he fell asleep and dreamed that he was wandering in a graveyard when he saw a headstone bearing this legend: ORLANDO B. WILLCOX, died ——. The date we do not recall; if not already passed we hope it is far in the future. At all events, it was many years in advance of the date set for his execution, and he

awoke in the full assurance that he was not to be hanged, as he was not, for the news came that the sentence of the Confederates had been remitted.

General WILLCOX will have but a few months to serve on the active list under his new commission, his 64th year being reached April 16, 1887. Orders have been issued to him to proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to take command of the Department of Missouri. This action would seem to indicate that there are no immediate changes in department commands contemplated. In fact, it is said at the War Department that no changes are likely to follow now until spring, when the new brigadier general goes on the retired list.

"How to feed the soldier" was the subject of an interesting discussion before the Military Service Institution of the U. S. at Governor's Island on Thursday. The soldier is too apt to think that the officers over him care very little what he eats or what he drinks so long as he is "present for duty" when required. This is a grave error, of which the discussion on Thursday gave ample proof. It was unanimously agreed by all present that the soldier ought to be well fed, although there was a difference of opinion as to how and with what, he should be fed. A paper on rations was read by Captain Spurgin, the commissariat officer at West Point. He claimed that the soldiers' rations were good in quality and sufficient in quantity, but that the system of cooking was bad. The subject was then debated. Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Woodhull argued that to have a permanent cook of a post or company was a mistake, and that the knowledge of cookery should be diffused. Captain Morris thought the food was good and there was plenty of it; but there would be more satisfaction if the meat ration consisted of one pound, exclusive of bone, instead of one and a quarter pounds with bone. The soldier was supposed to receive twenty-two ounces of flour daily, but he only received eighteen ounces, the other four ounces being partly given to the baker and partly to the regimental musicians. In conclusion he said: "I believe it to be a fact that seven-eighths of those who enlist in the Army live better as soldiers than they ever did before." The debate was continued by Lieutenant H. J. Reilly, Colonel Hamilton, Captain Cook, Captain Fessenden and Lieutenant Colonel O'Beirne.

Such discussions, from their practical character, are of great benefit to the Service, and we should like to see more of them. One important element of the discussion was omitted, as the enlisted men on their part, with their usual modesty, refrained from taking part in it. They might have had something to say on the subject of post and company funds, and company gardens which it would be well to listen to. An officer, whose letter lies before us and who was unable to attend the Governor's Island conference, says: "Is not HEYL's idea that they (the enlisted men) should have potatoes and onions sound, though the suggestion that they should be taught experimentally how to know which side of their bread is buttered may be extravagantly un-American? When the company gardens failed in the Northwest from this year's drought, and a soldier said he was hungry, should we believe him and blame the Government? Surely the full duty of the Government was done when it permitted this uncertain gardening to spoil some 300 soldiers, who cost about \$312 per annum each, though the \$93,000 so wasted in injuring the soldierly character and the interfering with the instruction of the Army would have bought nearly all the potatoes and onions needed for the entire Army."

THE present beneficiaries of the enlisted men's retirement law have determined to test the War Department's interpretation of the war "allowances" in an appeal to the Court of Claims. The test case will be made on the claim of Ordnance Sergeant Thomas G. DENNEN, retired, who has filed a petition for hearing during the December term, in which he represents that the War Department has refused to pay the sums to which, as he maintains, he is clearly entitled under the act creating the retired list, namely, three-fourths of his monthly allowance of \$10 for commutation of quarters, \$8 for fuel, and \$5 for medicine and medical attendance, in addition to the pay and allowances (clothing and

rations) heretofore paid him. There is now due him \$276.75 for such allowances. We have always maintained that the War Department was wrong in its position with reference to the allowances for fuel and quarters. But, while we believe that the claim presented for these is a just one, we doubt if an allowance can legally be made for medical service, and it would be a very difficult matter to determine upon a fair equivalent for the service that a medical officer might render. 147 non-commissioned officers and men would be benefited at present by a favorable decision in the case referred to, as the retired list now consists of that number. These are classified as follows: Hospital stewards, 2; sergeant-majors, 1; ordnance sergeants, 48; commissary sergeants, 3; sergeants of ordnance, 9; sergeants of engineers, 2; saddler sergeants, 1; 1st sergeants, 5; sergeants, 32; corporals of ordnance, 3; corporals, 7; privates of ordnance, 2; privates, 27; musicians, 5.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE M. STONEY, U. S. N., is adding further laurels to those already gained by the United States Navy in Arctic seas. His expedition to Northern Alaska will, undoubtedly, be rich in geographical and scientific results, even though no more interesting data be collected than is indicated in the meagre telegrams received the past week by way of San Francisco. Lieutenant STONEY seems to have penetrated to the shores of the Arctic Ocean, and the report which will soon be received at the Navy Department will add another to the records of Arctic achievement which have of late put the American flag in the lead of progress toward the solution of the problem of the Pole. Lieutenant STONEY has associated with him an officer well fitted to incur the dangers and labors of those northern regions, Passed Assistant Engineer A. V. ZANE, U. S. N., whose experiences on the ill-fated *Rodgers* will not soon be forgotten. He is an officer full of resources and invention, and well adapted to fill the important position of scientist, engineer, and recorder of this latest voyage of discovery. The other officers of the expedition are P. A. Surgeon FRANCIS S. NASH, U. S. N., Ensigns MAURICE L. READ, U. S. N., and WILLIAM L. HOWARD, U. S. N.

COLONEL JAMES C. DUANE is to succeed General NEWTON as Chief of Engineers. He was informed of his appointment on Monday last and on the following day received his commission. He is expected to assume his new duties before the week closes, relieving Colonel PARKE, who has so efficiently administered the affairs of the office since the retirement of General NEWTON. It is hardly necessary for us to cite the reasons which led to his selection. Everybody knows that General DUANE is thoroughly qualified for his duties and in every way entitled to his promotion. As General DUANE does not retire for age until June 30, 1888, he will have charge for nearly two years of one of the most important branches of the Government service. A busy two years it will be, too, as the liberal appropriation for rivers and harbors last Congress calls for an unusually large amount of work during that period. He enters upon the work with the cordial good wishes of the officers of his corps, of every rank, as well as of all who know him.

WE publish elsewhere extracts of an address on the Nicaragua Canal delivered last week before the American Geographical Society at New York by Commander TAYLOR, of the Navy. He shows very clearly the difficulties in the way of the completion of the Panama Canal, the project of M. DE LESSEPS, and agrees with the best engineering opinion, so far as we have found it, that the scheme of Mr. EADS for a ship railway at Tehuantepec is clearly impracticable, ingenious as it may seem to those who do not understand the obstacles to its success, obstacles which seem to us wholly insurmountable. The Nicaragua scheme, however, is one which appeals to the judgment of engineers, however much they may differ as to certain details of its construction. Commander TAYLOR's address will be of interest to all military men, and his remarks on the proposed canal, with reference to our national development, will, we hope, provoke a discussion that will affect the legislators at Washington.

THE promotion of Colonel O. B. Wilcox, 12th Infantry, to brigadier general, and the retirement October 19 of Colonel J. N. G. Whistler, 15th U. S. Infantry, and December 8 of Colonel L. P. Bradley, 13th Infantry, will cause the following promotions in the infantry arm: Lieutenant Colonel E. F. Townsend, 11th, to colonel 12th; Lieutenant Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, 13th, to colonel 15th; Lieutenant Colonel R. S. La Motte, 12th, to colonel 13th; Major E. G. Bush to lieutenant colonel 11th; Major J. C. Bates, 20th, to lieutenant colonel 13th; Major W. F. Drum, 14th, to lieutenant colonel 12th; Captain W. J. Lyster, 19th, to major 6th; Captain D. D. Vanvalzah, 25th, to major 20th; Captain C. A. Wikoff, 11th, to major 14th; 1st Lieutenant J. G. Leefe, 19th, to captain; 3d Lieutenant W. P. Evans, 19th, to 1st lieutenant; 1st Lieutenant O. J. Sweet, 25th, to captain; 2d Lieutenant C. A. Devol, 25th, to 1st lieutenant; 1st Lieutenant A. L. Myer, 11th, to captain; 2d Lieutenant J. A. Emery, 11th, to 1st lieutenant.

AS AN illustration of varied service and experience in the life of a "rounder," we refer to the case of a soldier recently tried for desertion at Fort Bayard, N. M., and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and ten years' imprisonment. He enlisted in 1876 as John Lamb in Troop B, 5th Cav.; deserted in 1877; enlisted as John L. Potter in Co. G, 15th Inf., in August, 1878; deserted in 1880; enlisted as Steven K. Fletcher, in Bat. H, 3d Art., in October, 1883; deserted in May, 1884; enlisted as John A. Lamb, in Troop K, 8th Cav., in August, 1884; deserted in April 10, 1886; was apprehended April 12, 1886; escaped May 2, 1886; was reapprehended May 4, 1886, and it is hoped will now remain under the paternal care of the Government for some years to come. The facility with which this sampler of regiments and companies got in and got out again leads to the suggestion as to whether after all there may not be something in the "brand." A good deep one in this case would have saved a good deal of trouble to all concerned.

THE Chicago *Times* thinks that where there are one there should be a dozen or more military academies distributed throughout the country. "From their yearly graduates," says the *Times*, "the standing army should be officered by some judicious system of selection, but no obligation for military service should be imposed upon the graduates except in the event of actual war, when they should be subject to the national call for purposes of organization and command supplementary to the officers of the active service."

THE daily papers still keep pegging away at the court martial cases of military prisoners CUNNINGHAM and McHUGH, to which we referred last week, but so far as we can see nothing has been developed to cause a change in our opinion expressed last week that the punishment awarded by sentence of court martial was fully deserved by both men. Outside sympathy is all very well, but when it is based upon incorrect and often untrue statements it is sadly misplaced.

THE sentence of dismissal of the Court-martial in the cases of the West Point cadets who engaged in the "rush" some weeks since, has been mitigated in each case by the President to a reduction in rank from cadet officer to that of private. The general order promulgating the proceedings of the court will be issued in a day or two. Much sympathy has been felt for these young gentlemen, for it is believed that they were held to too rigid a responsibility as disciplinary officers.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL S. B. HOLABIRD, U. S. Army, was in New York this week looking into matters connected with the construction of the new Army Building on Whitehall street. Now, that the foundation has been made secure, work is progressing rapidly and there is a good prospect that the building will be occupied for business by May 1 next.

WE publish this week a complete roster of the Recruiting Service as now constituted, with the names, stations, etc., of officers on recruiting duty, including those whose detail commenced October 1,

WE publish this week the new regulations (G. O. 72, of 1886) in regard to the tour of service of captains with light or mounted batteries of artillery. Certainly, under these regulations, if strictly adhered to, this important arm should develop a large measure of efficiency, for they provide that only captains shall be eligible who are recognized for their superior professional attainments and devotion to duty, who have a high standing as battery commanders and who possess the requisite physical qualifications. The age restriction is one which admits of discussion. We know of several captains of fifty or thereabouts who are physically and mentally qualified for any command mounted or on foot.

IN an article in the JOURNAL of April 3 last, we reviewed the distinguished career of General JOSEPH H. POTTER and congratulated him upon his promotion to the grade of Brigadier-General and his assignment to the important command of the Department of the Missouri. "Few in the Army," we said then, "will begrudge 'JOE' POTTER the step which comes to him so close upon the day when his active career will terminate." That day has come and on Tuesday of this week, October 12, his sixty-fourth birthday, the veteran officer and faithful soldier passed to the retired list. That he may live for many years to enjoy the well earned comforts of retirement is, we doubt not, the wish of all.

ST. PAUL, which has labored earnestly for some years past, to have the Headquarters, Department of Dakota, returned there from Fort Snelling, is at last happy, and will cordially welcome General RUGER and his staff to its midst. The Army Building in St. Paul, used by the Quartermaster and Pay Departments, will, with some alterations, accommodate the Department Headquarters.

THE manuscript for the Army Register, to bear date of Jan. 1, 1887, has been compiled and in a few days will be sent to the Public Printer. The industrious compiler has found his work unusually tedious this year, in view of the large number of casualties which have occurred since the last issue. No changes in the "make up" is contemplated.

THE Secretary of the Navy, since his return to Washington October 12, has been engaged most of the time in interviews with ship builders, who have come to the Department to examine plans preparatory to making up their bids. The Secretary has kept well informed as to the operations of the Department and has done much work during his sojourn at Lenox, so that he comes back to take hold, not where he left off when he went away from Washington but where he stopped at Lenox. One of his early acts will be to formulate a contract with the Dynamite Gun Company for the dynamite vessel. It is expected that Cramp and Co. will build the vessel for this firm. The Secretary will also shortly advertise for bids for the completion of the monitors.

As to his proposed plan of reorganizing the bureaus of the Navy Department, Mr. Whitney said to a correspondent of the JOURNAL that he did not yet know what steps he could take in this direction under the existing law, but that he did desire to consolidate the bureaus to a certain extent, particularly with reference to the system of purchasing stores and supplies. A board of naval officers, of which Capt. Meade is chairman, is to take an inventory of the stores at the various Navy yards and stations, and to see if it is possible to consolidate the work of supply in one bureau in future. This board is to devise and report upon a plan for dispensing with the present complicated machinery, to which it is proposed to give a trial before making any other changes.

IN answer to an inquiry regarding the report that shipbuilders show no interest in the proposed new cruisers, the Secretary said the exact contrary is the fact; that twelve different shipbuilding concerns have made application for the necessary information upon which to base bids, and the plans are being sent to them as fast as they are being printed. Every shipbuilding concern of any consequence in the country has shown an active interest in the matter such as has never been displayed before. As to the reports about discoveries of defects in the cruisers which have been built, the Secretary said he knew nothing.

THE appointment of a post chaplain vice Brady retired, will be one of the next Army cases for the President's consideration. The papers of nearly a thousand applicants were recently sent to him from the War Department. Selections of this kind are

said to be the most difficult the President has to make, there being so many denominations to claim recognition. Of the chaplains now on the active list of the Army seventeen are Episcopalians; fifteen Methodists; nine Baptists; seven Presbyterians; three "Christians"; two Congregationalists, and one a Roman Catholic.

A FRIEND of General Miles writes to the Boston *Advertiser* an interesting letter, in which he says: "Assuming that the statements published are substantially true, they constitute no basis for such charges as the papers have contained. General Miles has had a career of altogether unparalleled successes in Indian warfare, exceeding over 12 years in time, and including in their field of operation nearly all of the trans-Mississippi Territory north of Red River, and of our Southern boundary west of the sources of that stream. Within the period named no considerable Indian war has been carried on which he did not take part in and invariably conduct to a successful termination. General Miles's success in dealing with Indians at peace has been equally marked, and his views of the general Indian question, the views of a clear headed, just minded, and thoughtful man, have so approved themselves, that men of inferior foresight are now attempting to appropriate them. Such a man with such a record, having the fullest and most minute knowledge of the particular circumstances in Arizona, was certainly better fitted than any of his critics can be to determine what terms to make with Geronimo when, by his skill and persistence, he had him in his power, and let it be repeated, even if it be assumed that there were instructions that have not been complied with, the fault is in the instructions and not in the non-compliance."

A LONDON correspondent writes: "The signs multiply that the next European war is going to be a horribly bloody affair. Neither the Geneva Convention nor the traditions of etiquette in international combat will hamper anybody. Both France and Germany are armed with the latest results of dynamic science, and are able now to destroy a regiment where formerly they killed a Corporal's guard. An American acquaintance of mine went to Vienna yesterday by request, of the War Office to submit to the test a new explosive shell said to rival Boulanger's pet in deadliness of execution. The fact is, the standing armies of Europe have become such a tremendous burden that there is a tacit agreement between the powers that the sooner the whole diablerie of science is brought into play and warfare made impossible the better it will be for everybody concerned. So the next time dynamite will meet glycerine, and gun-cotton will explode the last relic of Friar Bacon's fame."

THE Salt Lake City *Daily Tribune*, of October 3, objects to our recent statement that the strictures of the "anti-Mormons" upon Lieutenant Richard W. Young, 5th Artillery, and his assignment to duty with the light battery at Fort Douglas, are worse than ridiculous, and by inference disputes our remark that Lieutenant Young is a thoroughly efficient officer and a high-toned gentleman. In dismissing the matter we take the occasion to reiterate our statements in regard to Lieutenant Young, and with reference to the *Tribune's* assertion that the Lieutenant's presence at Camp Douglas is a "wet blanket upon the garrison," to say that we have from excellent authority at that post, that it is, to quote our correspondent, "unmitigated rot." This officer further says: "In so far as it may reflect the blind rage of the 'Gentile politicians' it is quite correct."

NO DATE has yet been set by the Secretary of the Navy for submission by his bureau chiefs of their annual reports, but they are all in process of completion and will be handed in in due season. The annual reports of the bureau officials in the War Department were to have been handed in Oct. 12, but only two or three had reached the Secretary on that date. General Benét, who has just returned from abroad, is now at work on his, as is, also, the new Chief of Engineers. The report of the Surgeon-General is prepared, but is waiting for some one to sign it. The Adjutant-General will not commence his until he returns from Fort Leavenworth on Saturday next. The report of the Inspector-General was handed to the Lieut.-General on Wednesday. The reports of the Paymaster-General, Judge-Advocate General, Chief Signal Officer, Commissary General, and Quartermaster General are before the Secretary. The Lieut.-General has about completed his report and will transmit it with the reports of the Division and Department Commanders, and Adjutant General and Inspector-General within the next ten days.

DURING the past week the Second Comptroller allowed the Mexican War claim of 2d Lieut. Edward D. Blake, 5th Inf., for \$41.25, and of Private Anderson Howard, Co. D, Palmetto regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, for \$21.

THE Aztec Club held its annual meeting and dinner at Pinard's, New York City, on Wednesday. Major General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., was an invited guest, and presided at the dinner. Among those present were General C. C. Augur, Captain Jacob A. Augur, Henry L. Kendrick, General Zealous B. Tower, General Stewart Van Vliet, Captain Robert C. Van Vliet, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, General James B. Fry, Colonel Delaney Floyd-Jones, General Innis N. Palmer, General Peter V. Hagner, General Charles P. Stone, Wm. Turnbull, Colonel Frederick D. Grant, Colonel George W. McKee, F. Marshal Robison, General Thos. G. Pitt-her, General Graham, Colonel W. Preston, Wickliff Preston, General Ingalls, General H. G. Gibson, General Robert Patterson, Colonel Julian McAllister, W. W. H. Davis, General Fitz John Porter, General Egbert L. Viele, General James Oakes, General John C. Robinson, and General Oliver L. Shepherd. Many speeches were made which recalled the bygone days, and the occasion was in all respects a most enjoyable one.

Broad Arrow says: "This is the view of a high naval authority in the United States of what a modern unarmored cruiser should be. The work to be done by a ship of this class must, he says, be done from a distance when risking an engagement with an armored enemy. To make these ships effective they must be armed with guns capable of doing an extraordinary amount of work, and yet the size of the vessels will not allow of their carrying guns of immense weight. In order to get this amount of work out of a comparatively light gun, we must secure great initial velocity for the projectile. This can only be done by burning a large charge of powder, which involves a long bore to burn it. The Americans should come and look at our new cruisers."

THE German census shows a population of 46,840,000 in round figures, December 1, 1885. The last previous census, December, 1880, gave a total of 45,234,000. This is an increase in five years of 1,606,000. The corresponding increase between 1875 and 1880 was 2,503,700 souls. The decrease in the ratio of growth is ascribed to emigration, 854,000 Germans having expatriated themselves from 1880-5, against 201,000 in 1875-80. Each German is computed to carry away with him a capital of \$1,000, in five years an aggregate loss of capital of \$854,000,000. The town population of Germany increased in the five years 1,600,000, while the rural population remained virtually stationary. Prussia has 197 towns with a population of 10,000 and upwards, and the total town population is 11,000,000, to 17,500,000 in the rural districts. Berlin has gained 200,000 since the last census.

Engineering objects to the comparison of the guns of the critics with the wives of bachelors and the children of old maids, saying: "The guns of our critics—Germany, Russia, France, England, and even the United States—exist not only in theory and practice, but in the field and afloat, excelling ours in material and construction and energy; guns whose manufacturers are quite ready to indorse their criticisms by practical competition."

THERE is a drink called Moxie which has come into somewhat extensive use, in New York at least, for its supposed nerve strengthening properties. The *American Analyst* publishes an analysis of Moxie, showing that it contains sassafras, gentian, chokecherry, and quassia amara, and that the sole property to which the mixture can lay claim is that of a mild and entirely inoffensive tonic, forming an agreeable drink for quenching the thirst, and incapable of exercising the slightest action upon the brain or the nervous system.

GENERAL ALFRED PLEASANTON, in a two column letter to the *Philadelphia Press*, refers to his recent article in the *Century Magazine* on the battle of Chancellorsville, and adduces proof to show that Major Keenan, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was the real hero of the day, and that it was the famous rush of that regiment upon Stonewall Jackson's entire army which saved the battle.

THE fourth annual convention of the Advocates of Indian Civilization was held at Lake Mohonk Mountain House this week. A number of distinguished advocates were present.

THE expectation now is that the President will shortly appoint eight of the nine non-commissioned officers who have passed the examination for second lieutenancies. The ninth one—Sergeant McMillan—will not get a commission, he having been recently discharged from the Service on account of some trouble with one of the officers at Fort Monroe. He is the son of Senator McMillan.

OUR naval readers will find some admirable suggestions in the paper on Naval Reorganization, read before the Naval Institute by Captain Cooke, our report of which appears elsewhere.

THERE is further delay in the selection of the Surgeon-General for the Army. We are reliably informed that at the Cabinet meeting Oct. 7 the President intimated that he would appoint Dr. Baxter, but as the nomination was not made with that of General Willcox, his friends fear that there is some hitch in the programme. The Secretary of War said on Thursday that he was doubtful himself as to who will be selected, but that he was expecting the appointment before the week closed. It is understood that the President has asked ex-Surgeon-General Murray for a recommendation, and that he has replied by comparing the records of several of the older colonels, with that of Colonel Baxter, thus indicating that the latter is not his choice.

"THERE has probably never been a period since the year 1815," says the *London Daily Telegraph*, "when that which in money market parlance may be termed 'Bonaparte Stock' was quoted at so low a rate as at the present day. The Imperial Eagle is not in demand; and violets, St. Helena medals, Béranger's songs apropos of the First Empire, Queen Hortense's 'Partant Pour la Syrie,' are all drugs in the market. For all this, and for all the apparent hopelessness of Bonapartism as a dynastic cause, as much curiosity as ever is evinced for the most trifling detail connected with the personality of the founder of the fortunes of a wonderful family."

THE statue of Joseph Brant was unveiled at Brantford, Canada, Oct. 13. The statue is a colossal figure, 9 feet in height, in Indian war dress, with tomahawk, moccasins, etc. There was a great gathering of Indians and prominent Canadians, and the ceremony of unveiling was performed by Lieutenant-Governor Robinson, of Ontario.

GENERAL MILES on October 9 issued an order formally announcing the close of the Indian campaign and congratulating the troops on the result. With the exception of one small thieving party, now in Chihuahua, Mexico, all hostile Indians have been removed to a place of safety. The order has not reached us yet.

RECENT DEATHS.

REAR-ADMIRAL EDWARD T. NICHOLS, U. S. Navy, retired, who had an apoplectic stroke on Saturday last, died at Pomfret, Conn., October 12. He was born in Georgia, March 1, 1823, and was appointed from that State in 1836. He served as passed midshipman from 1842 to 1850 in the Mediterranean, Brazil, home, and Pacific squadrons. He was commissioned as lieutenant March 13, 1850. On the breaking out of the war he was appointed to the command of the steamer *Winona*, West Gulf blockading squadron; assisted in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and received the surrender of the latter fort on April 28, 1862. He was at the attack and passage of the Vicksburg batteries in the latter year, and on July 16 was commissioned as commander. As commander of the steamer *Mendota* he took part in the engagement with the rebel battery at Four Mile Creek, James River, on June 16, 1864. He was on special duty in New York from 1868 to 1869. He was promoted captain July 25, 1866, commodore May 24, 1872, and Rear Admiral February 25, 1873, and served with great ability in several responsible positions, and his career reflects the highest credit upon our Navy. He was retired from active service March 1, 1885, and took up his residence in Washington, but had been spending a portion of the summer at Pomfret. His devoted daughter, Miss Nellie, was with him when he died. The funeral services took place at Pomfret October 15, after which the remains were taken to Providence, R. I., for interment.

GENERAL JOSEPH ALEXIS UHRICH, the defender of Strasbourg, during the Franco-Prussian War, is dead. After the battle of Worth he became commandant of Strasbourg and defended the fortress for seven weeks of bombardment, hampered by want of provisions and elicited the admiration even of his enemies. The report, in May, 1872, by the committee appointed to investigate the capitulations during this war severely censured General Uhrich.

DAVID LEVY YULEE, of Florida, ex-Senator and a conspicuous figure in American politics more than a quarter of a century ago, died at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, Oct. 10. He withdrew from the Senate in January, 1861, after making an argument in defence of Florida's right to leave the Union. At the close of the War Mr. Yulee was confined for a time as a prisoner of State in Fort Pulaski.

GENERAL MARK FLANIGAN, who, while Lieutenant-Colonel of the 24th Michigan Infantry Volunteers, lost a leg at Gettysburg, and was brevetted Brigadier General for his services in that battle, died at Detroit, Oct. 4. He received also the brevet of Colonel for gallantry at Fredericksburg. The 24th Michigan is the regiment of which Gen. Henry A. Morrow was Colonel.

COLONEL GEORGE B. ELY, who died in Brooklyn, October 12, from paralysis, served with distinction during the war, first in the 2d Wisconsin Infantry, and afterwards as a major and additional Paymaster. He was severely wounded at Antietam.

THE Surgeon-General of the Navy has been informed that Henry Linde, gunner's mate, of the U. S. S. *Santee*, died at the Naval Academy, Oct. 12, 1886.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH P. ARTHUR, a noted shipmaster many years ago, who hoisted the first American flag ever raised in California, died recently in Braintree, Mass.

INAUGURATION OF BARTHOLOMI STATUE.

THE following general outline of a plan for the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," has been approved by Major Gen. Schofield, representing the President, to take place Thursday, Oct. 28:

1st. A military, naval and civic parade in New York City. The march of the column to terminate at the Battery and at other piers in the lower part of the city, where steamers will be taken for Bedloe's Island.

2d. At a given signal, the steamers, preceded by such ships-of-war as may be present, will move in a prescribed order to Bedloe's Island and will occupy their designated positions. The limited area and wharfage of the island will only permit of the landing of a comparatively small proportion of those who may wish to take part in the ceremonies. Hence the leading steamers only will touch at the wharf, the others will be assigned positions from which the ceremonies may be seen.

3d. Appropriate ceremonies at the base of the statue to be concluded near the hour of sunset.

4th. A national salute from all the batteries in the harbor, ashore and afloat. During the salute the guests and others on the island will re-embark and the vessels of the fleet will return to their wharves.

5th. The ceremonies will be concluded by the illumination of the statue.

Gen. C. P. Stone, who has been appointed Grand Marshal, as indeed it was fitting he should be, has issued an invitation to all organizations desiring to take part in the parade to make application, at as early a date as possible, to the American Committee, at No. 33 Mercer street, New York City, or to him at the Washington Building, for space in the columns; stating distinctly the name and residence of the organization; its nature (whether National, State, municipal, military, civic, religious, educational, masonic, scientific, social, etc.); and also stating in each case, the numbers which the organization may expect to present in the parade.

Military and civic and other organizations of other nations, and especially of the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia, Mexico and the West Indies, our nearest neighbors, are cordially invited to take honorable place in the columns. The following appointments are announced, viz: Maj. Gen. M. T. McMahon, U. S. V., assistant grand marshal; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th U. S. Inf., aide-de-camp; 1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown, 5th U. S. Art., aide-de-camp.

Applications made to Gen. Schofield for places in the parade will be referred to the Grand Marshal or to the committee, according to their character. In all doubtful cases of applications made or referred to the Grand Marshal he will refer the application to the committee for approval or disapproval, before assigning places in the column. All applications received by or referred to the committee will be endorsed with their approval or disapproval and sent to the Grand Marshal. All applications not disapproved by the committee or by the Grand Marshal will be accepted without further reference. Any which may be disapproved by either the committee or the Grand Marshal will be referred to Gen. Schofield before final rejection. The order of march, including names of all bodies and their places in column, will be submitted to Gen. Schofield, who will confer with the committee in regard to it before its publication.

Gen. Whipple will prepare the programme for the U. S. troops in the ceremonies of Oct. 28, including the necessary guards, and will submit the necessary draft of orders for the occasion.

Gen. Whipple, of Gen. Schofield's staff, will have immediate direction, under the division commander, of all that is to be done on Bedloe's Island, and will accompany Gen. Schofield as chief of staff during the day.

Lieut. John Millis, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will have charge of the electrical apparatus and all pertaining thereto.

General Tompkins, with the assistance of Colonel Hodges, will arrange and direct everything pertaining to transportation.

Transportation will be furnished only to those who are to take part in the ceremonies at the statue, and those guests who are provided with tickets admitting them to seats upon the platform. All others who may wish to take passage upon the Bay will provide their own transportation.

The senior officer of the U. S. Navy who may be present is expected to act as admiral of the fleet, and direct the movements of all vessels taking part in the parade upon the Bay.

ARMY AND NAVY HOSPITALITY.

THE Army and Navy people, says the *San Francisco Report*, appreciate the meaning of the word hospitality right down to the ground. They invite you to visit them; they meet you; they take you to their home; they offer refreshment; they show you to your room; "the house is yours—make yourself at home; we dine at 6.30—we breakfast at 9." Then your hostess goes about her necessary business. When you are ready, you stroll through the house; perhaps you find a member of the family. If so you are welcome to remain with him or not, just as best suits you. You can chat, or work, or read, or doze. No one suggests, interferes, or arranges. The mere fact of your being an invited guest is proof that you are desirable and welcome. Of course, a lengthy visit means lunches, teas, receptions, etc., in your honor. But a stay of two or three days, either at a garrison or a yard, doesn't move the domestic running gear of an officer's family one iota. This is as it should be. I think the reason Army and Navy invitations are so welcome is on account of the mind-your-own-business flavor with which they are always sweetened. There are very few people who understand the true art of entertaining, but the land and sea service seem to get nearer to it than anyone else.

It is feared that John Roach, the veteran ship builder, will end his days from the same malady that carried off General Grant—cancer in the mouth. For months it has been hoped that the disease could be checked, but no material change for the better has yet appeared.

NAVAL REORGANIZATION.

(Condensed Report of an Essay Read by Captain A. P. Cooke, U. S. Navy, at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 15, 1886.)

The unit of organization in the Navy may be considered the single ship, and here the distribution of authority and responsibility is complete. Next comes a combination of single ships, forming a squadron, under the command of a flag officer. Here, too, the responsibility and distribution of authority are complete.

Now we have gotten to the end of efficient organization in the American Navy. When we come to the management of squadrons and looking after the general interests of the whole fleet—its outfit ashore, and its efficiency afloat—the weakness of our system is glaringly apparent. We have no proper organization for carrying on efficiently the office of the Admiral of the Fleet. This office is located in the Navy Department. Here there are many bureaus, which carefully and faithfully guard the interests of the various branches of the Service, but there is no office which effectually looks after the Navy as a whole. What we want is a commission to assist the Secretary of the Navy, and relieve the political head of the Department of the many technical details for which he has neither the time nor the aptitude, and which cannot be safely delegated either to clerks or to chiefs of bureaus, who have as much as they can do to attend to their own offices.

The occupants of the office of Naval Intelligence should constitute the staff of the commission appointed to execute the office of the Admiral of the Fleet, and would represent an establishment corresponding to the general staff of an army, which is now an essential part of all modern military organizations.

It may be said the present organization has worked successfully in the past. In the old days, before steam and telegraph, when sails and smooth-bored were our only resource, our organization was sufficient and ample for the times. During our late war, in which we had no prepared naval antagonist to encounter, the duties of Admiral of the Fleet were very ably performed by Captain Fox, a brilliant and talented officer of great and varied experience, and he felt very much the need of an Intelligence Office, and the store of ready information only there to be found.

Here comes the great advantage of the General Staff, which, I fear, has not been fully appreciated. Its importance cannot be overestimated, and its services should be utilized to the fullest extent. Its chief labors would be directed to one important end—the preparation for war—so that when the time arrived there might not be a moment's delay. In war the General Staff would be the mainstay and reliance of the Department and of the admirals afloat. It would keep itself in close and intimate relations with the enemy's movements and to inform the fleet of all his doings and intentions. Members of the General Staff would go with the fleet, and the store of accumulated information in their possession would be kept posted up to the last moment. The General Staff must necessarily be equipped with the most zealous and efficient officers, and aided by all the available talent of the Navy.

And now let us look again for a moment at the single ship. We are aware that at the present day the tendency is to indulge greatly in specialties, and much benefit comes from this division of labor. But on shipboard, where space is limited and all should know how to fight and manage the ship, this tendency must be kept within reasonable bounds by other greater considerations. For instance, the medical profession is divided into many specialties, and some of those would be exceedingly useful on board ship, but owing to the limited space afforded for quarters, we are obliged to content ourselves with one set of medical officers, who have to combine in themselves all the expertness which can be afforded. So, too, in the matter of torpedoes, electricity, gunnery and navigation. There is enough in each of these branches to occupy the special attention of different corps, but in the organization of the personnel of a man-of-war for effective service it is impossible to have men who devote themselves entirely to these specialties and are fit for nothing else. Officers of the modern fighting ship must be able to care for all her belongings without the aid of a special class of officers who do nothing but look after the engines and are available for no other service.

In the education of our naval cadets they are taught the same branches, irrespective of the special duties to which their corps selection may call them. And on shipboard, when the vessel is under steam, they have charge of the engines, and when the ship is under sail they are given charge of the deck. They are also exercised in the other important duties of their profession, which fits them to fight and manage a ship and care for her people. This same arrangement of service should be continued when the young gentlemen are promoted to ensigns, and so on through the different grades of watch officers. Then it would be unnecessary to make any further appointments in the Engineer Corps, and the Service would soon become more homogeneous and united. The engine department of our modern ships will require a large portion of the crew, and this large detail must surely be taught something besides the management of engines.

Lately the marine officer has been made a sailor by choosing him from the graduates of Annapolis; but it would be better to have him only temporarily detailed for that service. There is no good reason why the paymaster should not be available as a sailor or a soldier, according to the emergency of the moment, and this could be readily accomplished by selecting him from the body of trained naval officers. Every officer should know how to manage and navigate a boat, and should be accustomed to the command of men, and the number of non-combatants should be reduced to a minimum.

As far as possible, every officer ought to serve in every department and branch of the Navy for a reasonable period of time, in order that he may be familiar with other duties than those specifically attached to his ordinary assignment. It is only in this way that he can gain the necessary experience and be sufficiently many-sided to be efficient in emergencies, or capable of performing those many valuable services which he may, in time of need, be required to render.

The introduction of apprentices into our Service was a most important step for its improvement, but it has been somewhat halting and incomplete. To make it more effective a larger number should be employed, and the Navy manned as far as possible by those who have been regularly trained for its service, so that all our "blue jackets" might come from the same source, own the same training, love the same country, and glory in the same traditions.

Only a small portion of the naval officers educated at the public expense are received into the Service. We could well afford to educate, in the same way, naval apprentices to be returned to the body of the people and find their occupation in civil pursuits. This would be a most profitable national investment and in the hour of their country's need they would be the men to leave the whole lump of patriotic naval volunteers, and be the expert nucleus of our sea contingent, our reliable reserve. And to make this more popular I would have apprentices enlisted from every section of our country. None but Americans should be on our ships, whereas a large percentage of our crews are aliens and people of ambiguous nationality, some of them speaking with difficulty our language.

Short service would give an opportunity for good men to try the Navy before they elected it as a career. For the first service of recruits I would permit them to enlist for one year, if they were born in the United States and came up to a fair educational standard, but these men would have to engage for three years on their next enlistment. The livery of the United States should be made a badge of character and worth, and the privilege of wearing it considered a great honor, so that young men of spirit and ambition, who are anxious to elevate themselves while serving their country, will be glad to enlist in the Navy.

It is certainly an anomaly that a young American seaman is cut off from all hope of receiving a commission in our Navy, whatever may be his services, his talents, or his abilities. If it were possible, it should be exceptional, but that is no reason why it should not be open for men of exceptional capacity and ambition; while such a reward would raise the tone of the men and be of inestimable value in stimulating the zeal of the whole Service.

There are thousands of respectable and patriotic young men in the country who would make excellent sailors, and who would gladly enlist in the Navy were it not almost considered disreputable to do so. The body of enlisted men of the Service should be composed of persons superior in station and education—men sober, moral, diligent, and accustomed to reflect. To such men alone should be committed the honor of our flag.

When we have a better class of men we can secure a higher order of petty officers; and in this particular we are weak. We need a class of superior leading men, standing between the crew and the officers, who are reliable, trustworthy, well-trained and efficient. Two classes of these men, after careful selection and due probation, should be warranted petty officers by the Navy Department, just as our non-commissioned officers of marines are now appointed. And these appointments should not be taken away from them except by sentence of Court-martial.

We must consistently and steadily work out the perfection of our own organization, and our reforms must come from within. Now that a faint, glimmering hope of having a new Navy dawns upon us, this seems a propitious moment for renewed activity on our part, and I hope we shall lose no time in putting ourselves in the position of "the strong man, armed, whose house is at peace." I believe whatever we shall agree together to ask touching the necessities for our Service will be willingly granted. But it seems so difficult for us to agree together.

OUR NEW CRUISERS.

THE N. Y. Herald reports Mr. Cramp as saying of our new cruisers: "Fully two and a half years will be required to finish and arm them. Congress has not shown a disposition to appropriate money enough for a more rapid completion, or to make guns at home or to buy them abroad. And, besides, these vessels cannot possibly have a full armament when they are otherwise ready. The Boston, Atlanta and Dolphin will be ready next spring, except day. The Chicago will be ready next spring, except her guns. I do not consider a war vessel done until her guns are mounted. Self-evident as this smile-provoking statement is, the average member of Congress has never grasped it solemnly. He goes ahead to a certain limited extent in the direction of new vessels, but the preparation of the armament is relegated to the future. Why, it takes as long to build a ship's guns as to create the craft itself.

"I have no doubt fifty steamers could be utilized for commerce destroyers, but the value of them would depend largely upon the commercial standing of our enemy. If we were at war with Spain or Chili, for example, their moral effect would not be great, because those nations do not rank as largely commercial. But, with a maritime nation like England, fifty armed cruisers suddenly put afloat would create a panic. It must do so, however incapable they were. If this nation ever gets into a war with her—which God forbid—her ships will be hunted from the ocean by descendants of men like John Paul Jones, who'd go to sea in a tub, never expecting to touch land again, but with one clearly defined purpose from which they'd never swerve.

"But we have more to fear from a war with a less powerful nation—one that has no commerce to lose and everything to gain. You remember Moreno's idea? It was great, and not so visionary as to be impossible of realization. When he became Prime Minister of the Sandwich Islands he proposed to the King to import a million of Chinamen to work on the sugar plantations, taxing each immigrant \$7. With this \$7,000,000 five first-class war vessels could be bought. He would equip them with the best Chinese sailors and teach them how to serve the guns. Then he'd take San Francisco and reduce the Pacific coast to subjection by transporting and landing his million Chinese. 'Colonel Sellers' would have to command the troops, to be sure; but Moreno said he'd 'get there, all the same.' Saying nothing about the final consequences, and leaving patriotism out of the question, I'd be willing to take a contract to burn San Francisco to-morrow. It can be done any day."

GENERAL MILES'S REPORT.

THE following statement concerning the annual report of Gen. Miles has been given to the Associated Press this week:

Gen. Miles's annual report, as commander of the Military Department of Arizona and New Mexico, which has been received at the War Department, is a voluminous document, containing a full history of his operations against Geronimo and his band, together with a statement of his position in regard to the terms of surrender. It is reported that this part of his report sets forth minutely the official orders received by him; his own orders placing Capt. Lawton in immediate command; the system of signaling adopted, etc., and afterwards recites substantially the following details: A few days prior to the surrender a deserter from Geronimo's band came into Gen. Miles's camp with the information that the renegades were short of food, clothing, and ammunition, were footsore and nearly exhausted from long marches, and could not hold out much longer. Thereupon Gen. Miles ordered Lieut. Gatewood, who knew Geronimo and Naches well, and spoke the Apache language, to take a guard of twenty men, obtain a parley if possible with Geronimo, and see if he would surrender. This mission Lieut. Gatewood accomplished successfully. He informed Geronimo, in answer to the chief's question, that he had no authority to offer him terms. Geronimo then asked to be taken to Capt. Lawton, who was the neighborhood. This was done, and on repeating the question asked Lieut. Gatewood Capt. Lawton said him he could make no terms and that he must surrender. Geronimo then wanted to see that he was a deserter, and parleyed with their band, and Lieut. Gatewood and Geronimo, Naches and command set out for the North, travelling for some days on parallel lines and within sight of each other. In the meantime a messenger had been sent ahead to inform Gen. Miles of their approach. On coming into Gen. Miles's camp Geronimo, as before, asked the general terms would be given him if he surrendered. The general replied that he had no terms to offer; that if he and his band surrendered at all they must surrender as prisoners of war; that they must lay down their arms and trust to the President of the United States. Upon this Geronimo laid down his arms and signified his willingness to surrender, but Naches, who had in the meantime kept out of reach and refused to come in, sent word that he wanted to go to the White Mountains for a month, whereupon Geronimo went out after Naches and soon returned with him. Geronimo, in explanation and justification of his conduct, said that he left the reservation for the reason that there was a conspiracy afoot there, headed by Chatto, to murder him. Geronimo, Naches, and two others were placed in an ambulance, followed by the band in charge of Capt. Lawton, taken to Fort Bowie Station and shipped to Texas.

In his report, Gen. Miles, at some length, questions of punishment, and calls attention to the fact that heretofore in such cases removal has been deemed sufficient. He cites several cases in which no greater punishment has been inflicted; speaks of the great good done in Arizona by their removal, and suggests that they be treated as other Indians have been treated under similar circumstances. He highly compliments Capt. Lawton, Lieut. Gatewood, and the officers and soldiers generally, for their meritorious services during the campaign.

From an Army friend of Lieut. Gatewood it is learned that he found Geronimo and his band encamped near the Mexican town of Fronteras, in Sonora, an old Mexican adobe mission settlement, in an adobe wall. It was at one time a hamlet, surrounded by the Jesuits. When Lieut. Gatewood came upon the band he left his guards and alone walked into Geronimo's camp. On seeing the intruder the Indians seized their guns, but on the Lieutenant laying down his arms and beckoning Geronimo, whom he recognized, the Indian also laid down his gun and came forward. The two seated themselves on a pile of stones. Geronimo wanted to know what kind of a man Gen. Miles was, whether he had a bright eye or a dull one, whether he talked fast or slow, whether he was a large man, and what was his general appearance. He wanted to know all about him. Gatewood replied that Gen. Miles had a bright eye, did not talk much, but what he said could be relied on. The Indian was much pleased at this assurance, and together they walked away to find Capt. Lawton.

In regard to this well-informed correspondent writes as follows: "I do not believe in the correctness of the last alleged synopsis of Miles's report, which represents that there were no conditions. General Drum was one of the first to read the report and he said, without hesitation, that there were conditions; that would prevent the trial by civil courts of the renegades, and that would spare their lives. That much is assured. Now what is to become of Geronimo? My best information agrees with the reports in the evening papers that he, with his band, will spend the rest of his days at Fort Marion, Fla."

The Washington Critic says:

There were not any conditions allowed or promised the hostile renegades, but the band was outmarched and run down by the troops under Gen. Miles until they were glad to lay down their arms to get food and rest. The details of Lieut. Gatewood's heroic nerve in entering Geronimo's camp are given at length, and add much to the honor that the young officer has earned. The patient endurance and tenacity of purpose exhibited by the gallant Capt. Lawton is also well shown, and Gen. Miles is not niggardly in praise for his work. The hostiles were point blank refused any "conditions" whatever, but were told that their only hope for mercy was with the President.

It may be that the fact of Gen. Miles not being a graduate of West Point operates somewhat against him; barely possible that his politics are too Democratic to be popular at the War Department, but the real influences at work to rob him of the prestige of the Apache campaign and involve him in unpleasant complications are of quite another sort, and not of the masculine gender.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan had a conference with the President on Wednesday on the Geronimo matter, and at its conclusion he said he was unable to tell how soon there would be any action on the subject. Everything that he had seen published about the Miles report he characterized as speculation of a rather wild description.

FORT LEAVENWORTH PRISON.

THE annual report of Colonel Asa P. Blunt, commandant of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, summarizes the improvements made in the way of constructing additional buildings to carry on the different manufacturing pursuits by the prisoners and additional quarters; gives an account of the prison with the Q. M. D., and reports the yield of the prison farm and garden. In closing Colonel Blunt expresses his appreciation of the different officers on duty at the prison, for the interest they have taken in the performance of their various duties, their exemplary conduct, and their hearty co-operation; also acknowledges his obligations to the prison commissioners.

Captain J. W. Pope, A. Q. M., who has charge of the manufactory department, shows that there were turned over to the depot quartermaster prisoners as laborers to the extent of 17,838 days' labor at 35 cents per day, or a total value of \$6,243.30. Total amount of skilled labor employed during the year by the quartermaster's department was 67,184 days, valued at \$33,592, or skilled and unskilled 85,022 days, valued at \$39,885.30.

Surgeon B. A. Clements says the sanitary condition of the prison is excellent, and no case of the zymotic class of disease has occurred.

Chaplain J. B. McCleery, U. S. A., presents a most interesting report, one which does him credit as a Christian Minister. After discussing the causes which bring men to prison and other matters, he says: "This prison in its allotted work is not a failure, but no human good is so good that it cannot be better. The inequality of sentences for the same crime, under the same or similar circumstances, is a great barrier before us when we talk to these men about righteousness, justice and mercy. To permit the same offence in one man to go unpunished, while another is given the direst penalty of the law, is another thing very difficult to induce these men to forgive and promise not to try to remedy in their own good time and way; but such is the task presenting itself to a chaplain here. If a clear, plain statement of what a soldier is required to do was placed in the hands of every man applying to enlist, giving him time to study it in all its bearings, and then after examination by the recruiting officer he was found willing to take the oath, there doubtless would be few desertions from this class."

UNITED STATES NAVAL INSTITUTE.

COMMANDER WM. T. SAMPSON, Supt. U. S. N. A., presided October 13 at a large and interesting meeting during the reading of a paper on "Naval Reorganization," written by Captain A. P. Cooke, U. S. Navy, who, it is to be regretted, was unable to be present. A lively discussion followed, in which Passed Asst. Engr. W. F. Worthington, Commanders Allan D. Brown, P. F. Harrington, Wm. Bainbridge Hoff, Silas W. Terry, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Stockton, Captain A. R. Yates and N. H. Farquhar expressed their views. The debate closed at 9:40 P. M., and the chairman made some very interesting remarks. Commanders Brown and Hoff had come from Washington to attend the meeting.

The paper and the discussion will appear in Proceedings No. 39 in November. We give a synopsis of it elsewhere in this number of the JOURNAL. The meeting then went into business session and the following new associate members were elected, viz: Capt. J. M. Ingalls, 1st Art., U. S. A.; 2d Lieutenant E. W. V. Kennon, 6th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Shihayama, Imp. Japanese Navy; S. E. Dutton, San Francisco, Cal.; A. A. Hayes, Washington, D. C.

The secretary reported new life members, viz: Comdr. Louis Kempf, U. S. N., and 2d Lieut. W. H. Stayton, U. S. M. C. Also the death of a distinguished associate member, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, of New York. The annual election then took place with the following result:

President—Edw. Simpson, Rear Admiral, U. S. N.; Vice-President—William T. Sampson, Commander, U. S. N.; Secretary and Treasurer—John W. Danenhower, Lieutenant, U. S. N. Board of Control—Comdr. P. F. Harrington, U. S. N.; Lieut. B. F. Tilley, Lieut. Chas. Belknap, Lieut. R. R. Ingersoll, Lieut. Chas. R. Miles, Prof. A. M. Terry, A. M. Ph. D.

HEAVY STEEL GUNS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I HAVE watched with much interest the manufacture of heavy steel guns. Their recent failures here and in England have not surprised me, as, in my judgment, the gunmakers are now committing the same errors that civil engineers did when steel was first introduced as a structural material, i. e., overloading it, or using steel of too high tensile strength. Nearly all failures in its use can be ascribed to this cause.

For several years past I have been obliged to examine professionally into the qualities of steel for structural purposes. This investigation obliged me to make several trips to Europe, as I was anxious to get the opinion and experience of all the principal steel workers of the world. This investigation convinced me that steel under 65,000 pounds tensile strength per square inch is very uniform and reliable, more so than any other cheap metal, but when the tensile strength is over 80,000 pounds per square inch it is unreliable and capricious, cracking and breaking without any apparent cause, and should never be used where its failure would cause serious damage.

I enclose you with this, copies of papers read by me before the American Society of Civil Engineers, on structural steel—giving the result of my examination.

No boiler-maker would think of using steel of over 65,000 pounds tensile strength per square inch—the pressure in the boiler is comparative steady and uniform; the gun-maker, however, uses steel of much greater tensile strength, consequently, very unreliable, notwithstanding the fact that the pressure in the gun is of the most dangerous character, being an instantaneous shock.

Is it strange that these guns fail, when the steel used in their construction is of a quality that no boiler-maker would use?

In my opinion it would be better to make the guns of steel of from 60 to 65,000 pounds tensile strength per square inch, increasing their weight proportionally, so as to get the necessary strength; this would give a gun perfectly safe and reliable under all circumstances. If steel of higher tensile strength is used, guns of greater theoretical strength are made, but practically weaker, failing when least expected, and without apparent cause or reason.

EDWARD BATES DORSEY, C. E., M. Am. Soc. C. E.
127 EAST 23D STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1886.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At the meeting, Oct. 6, of the Nebraska Commandery at the Millard Hotel, Omaha, a large number of the companions were present. At the conclusion of the business meeting Capt. W. H. C. Michaels read a highly interesting paper entitled "The Mississippi Flotilla." A banquet was then served, Col. Savage acting as toastmaster.

Circular 9, of Oct. 5, issued by the Commandery-in-Chief gives the roll of the several commanderies and is a useful document. The Pennsylvania Commandery will hold a meeting at Philadelphia October 30, when a large number of applicants for membership will be balloted for. The total strength of this Commandery, May 1, was 504. Capt. J. B. Johnson, Major C. R. Paul, Col. J. P. Martin, Gen. Thomas Wilson and Capt. T. J. Wint, all of the U. S. Army, have been transferred to the Kansas Commandery; Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, U. S. A., to the California Commandery.

THE STATE TROOPS.

INSPECTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND N. Y.

THE inspection of the 22d on Thursday evening, Oct. 7, at the armory, was brief, rapid, and decisive. The majority of the members join us in regretting that it could not take place on Governor's Island, as contemplated. The better disciplined a National Guardsman is and the more efficient the organization to which he belongs, the greater his desire to show off in broad daylight in the field. The disappointment caused by the loss of the contemplated day on Governor's Island doubtless had as much to do with the rather large absentee list as the parade on the day before. Men who have taste for the military like to drill in the open air whenever there is an opportunity. We hope that on the next occasion of a similar character nothing will occur to mar the good work.

The regiment formed promptly under direction of Lieut. N. B. Thurston, acting adjutant. Full uniform, knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens, were worn, the officers having their overcoats slung in the usual manner. The command was steady and looked like a well-disciplined organization. Colonel Camp had command in person. There was no marching review. Colonel T. H. McGrath, accompanied by Colonel McLewee and Major Montant, made the inspection. The party walked briskly along the line, after which ranks were closed and the regiment at once wheeled into column of companies for inspection. The officers, as a rule, took their places promptly and properly, and gave their orders in the manner prescribed by the tactics, and the men threw up their pieces in a way which showed that they had been well-drilled in the performance. We mention these two particulars specially, because usually they give occasion for the display of much awkwardness. Accoutrements were adjusted in a soldierly manner, the men were properly dressed, collars hooked, uniforms well fitted, and pieces in good condition. The whole made the impression of an organization of real soldiers. The inspection was a credit to all concerned. This is all we can say, because there were no details on which to base a long story. Company B, Capt. W. V. King, deserves special mention for the reason that it paraded with a percentage of 100, or 90 members present out of 90 borne on the rolls. This is a phenomenon not often witnessed. The company's drill and bearing was in accordance with its strength. Its condition reflects credit on the energy and ability of its commander. This is the company which made the celebrated march from New York to Peekskill last summer.

Major Montant, in handling the pieces, displayed the same awkwardness referred to in our report of the inspection of the 9th in last week's issue.

Official figures:

	Present.		Absent.		
	Off. Enl.	Tot.	Off. Enl.	Tot.	Agg.
F. and S.	8	8	—	—	1
N. C. S.	—	8	—	—	9
A.	1	37	—	2	40
B.	3	87	—	—	90
C.	3	35	—	12	50
D.	2	38	—	19	59
E.	3	77	—	18	95
F.	3	35	—	4	42
G.	2	38	—	13	53
H.	3	46	—	4	53
I.	3	35	—	13	51
K.	3	55	—	4	60
	34	489	523	90	613

REVIEW OF THE SECOND N. Y. BRIGADE.

THE 2d Brigade (Brooklyn) turned out for review by Gov. Hill, on Thursday, October 7, at the Parade Ground in Prospect Park. Compared with the New York turnout the day before, which was nothing but a march through about a mile of street, this affair had some merit in a military respect, and the labor and time of the troops was by no means entirely wasted. With delicious weather overhead and a level piece of turf large enough to admit of any manoeuvre adapted to the size of the command, the troops made the most of the occasion and their performance reflects credit upon them and their officers. The 23d Regiment made a day of it, arriving off the field early in the forenoon and to their credit it must be said that they managed to get in a very satisfactory, though arduous piece of work. The regiment had responded to the call in large numbers and although it passed in review with 10 commands of 16 files, there were enough men present to admit of an equalization of 20 files, if the Colonel had been afforded an opportunity to call in his men, a number of whom were on guard and various duties at several points on the field. Without going into detail of its drill, fairness requires the statement that its manoeuvres showed superior training, and the officers showed more thorough instruction than is usually the case. The white leggings, though not a part of the prescribed uniform, and not called for by the order announcing the parade, set off the appearance of the organization, and demonstrated their usefulness during the march over the dusty road leading to the park. Leggings are apparently regarded with favor by the troops and if they were made a part of the uniform officially, such a measure would be regarded by all with satisfaction. The third battery came on the field at an early hour and its handsome mounts, the intelligent appearance of the men and the well kept Gatlings made a very favorable impression. Men and horses worked hard in the subsequent manoeuvres, which, although not always correct, were executed with a snap and promptness, rather astonishing, when the limited opportunities for mounted exercises enjoyed by National Guard Light Artillery are considered. "In the order in battery" Captain Raquin had the horses of the different detachments posted between the pieces and limbers, which certainly does not agree with Par. 577 Upton's Artillery Tactics. This was wrong, because the Tactics have not been changed, and it was clearly a whim of the commandant.

The 47th came on the grounds in the forenoon and executed a number of battalion manoeuvres in very creditable style. The regiment is not large, but it may be virtually called a new organization, Colonel

Gaylor having now completed his weeding out of useless elements. He holds the regiment well in hand, and in a twelve-month hence it bids fair to be one of the best regiments in the State. The 13th, 14th and 32d Regiments arrived in the afternoon; the 14th about 30 minutes late, which delayed the formation of the brigade line, which had been ordered for 2 o'clock, until 2:30.

At 2:30 the call for formation of line was sounded and General McLeer began his brigade drill with an advance in double column of fours, and followed it up by a formation of column of battalions by fours right, left companies on left into line. He then executed a march by the flank by the command fours right, and wound up the movement by a formation of line to the front. The next was column of masses to the right on first battalion and a deployment on same battalion to form line of masses, followed by taking deploying intervals on first battalion to the left and a formation of line by deploying to the left on first division, first battalion. After an advance in brigade front, the line was halted and the command prepared for review by the Governor. The movements, which were easy, and, in effect, only such as would be required of each battalion acting as a unit, were fairly executed.

The troops at review behaved well, and the exhibition was impressive, and looked military. The Governor's party rode slowly around the line, which extended along three sides of the field, but the men stood steady as rocks. The step in the passage was, however, slow and mincing, and that free military swing which indicates that the troops feel easy and are master of the task in hand was absent. As in the New York parade on the previous day, the distances were defective. This seems not entirely due to misjudgment of distances, because it is asserted that many commanders take too much distance for the purpose of increasing the length of the column and the time of the passage. This is wrong. The faulty step noticed was largely the result of difference in the cadence as beaten by the several bands playing at the same time. If the bands had been massed, which is quite practical on a field, much trouble in this respect could be averted. The 32d had a small turnout, and the 17th Separate Company was almost invisible. The 14th had ten commands of 12 files, the 4th had only eight commands. It is questionable whether the 13th can still be called a military organization, but for the sake of those of its members who are good soldiers and know how to submit to discipline, we will state that the command passed creditably with an equalization of 10 commands of 16 files with blanks in the rear rank. When Col. Fackner, who looked military and unconscious of any trouble among those whom he commanded, approached the stand, he received a thundering ovation, being loudly called by name. As soon as he had passed the applause hushed, and the regiment passed by amid dead silence. Those on the stand were mostly military men of New York and Brooklyn, many of them of high rank, and all competent to appreciate the situation. Their spontaneous public endorsement of Col. Fackner is a most important verdict in his favor, as it reflects the opinion of the National Guard at large of the recent conduct of the 13th Regiment. When the regiment subsequently on its return home passed the 23d company after company of the latter regiment broke out in loud cheers for Col. Fackner. As these cheers were entirely spontaneous and rendered by the enlisted men of the 23d, the matter is more significant than may appear at first glance. A majority of the men scarcely know Col. Fackner personally, and for this reason the applause must be regarded in the nature of an endorsement of good order and discipline on the part of the 23d and their abhorrence of the conduct of the 13th rather than a personal ovation. We congratulate the 23d on their appreciation of military propriety. The 3d Battery passed in good shape.

We have not the space to give the battalion movements executed in the forenoon in detail. The whole affair was begun and concluded in a satisfactory manner with credit to the force engaged. We noticed carelessness in dress and general bearing of the guard at the stand and elsewhere.

INSPECTION OF THE EIGHTH NEW YORK.

THE fact that the 8th Regiment chose to be inspected in the armory of the 22d Regiment instead of in its own dingy quarters, was generally favorably commented upon, because it gave the regiment an opportunity to show off to best advantage. The only argument to be made against the organization on the occasion is the slowness of the turnout, but as the condition of the regiment is well known it could hardly have been expected otherwise. The ceremony was well performed, and what there was of the regiment tried to do its best and succeeded fairly well. The men were steady and evidently bent upon doing their best, and under the circumstances they deserve much credit for the manner in which they acquitted themselves. The march of the regiment from 27th street to the 22d Regiment Armory was nicely done. The immense audience assembled at the latter place to view the performance showed that it holds a warm place in the hearts of the community, and that a deep interest is taken by the public in its fortunes. Lieut. Col. Schilling commanded, because Col. Scott was attending at a meeting of the colonels of the 1st Brigade about a proposed parade at the inauguration of the Bartholdi Statue. The Colonel, however, shortly after the arrival of his command, made his appearance and watched the performance with much interest. There was no performance beyond a standing review, and the inspection and the regiment acquitted itself well in both instances. Maj. Montant, Inspector 1st Brigade, showed great improvement in the performance of his functions.

Official figures of the inspection:

	Present.		Absent.		
	Off. Enl.	Tot.	Off. Enl.	Tot.	Agg.
F. and S.	9	9	—	—	10
N. C. S.	—	10	—	1	11
B.	3	25	—	15	42
C.	1	18	—	17	37
D.	2	29	—	34	67
E.	1	25	—	31	56
F.	—	21	—	32	74
G.	1	22	—	18	39
H.	2	21	—	35	58
I.	2	24	—	35	61
	20	198	219	4	245

INSPECTION OF THE 71ST NEW YORK.

TAKING the turnout of the 71st at their inspection on Tuesday evening, Oct. 12, in connection with their fine appearance on Governor's parade last week, the only conclusion to make is that Col. E. A. McAlpin's energy in managing his command is at last bearing fruit. In spite of the large ab-

sentee list the command is evidently improving. This is a very gratifying fact in view of military decay of every description in all directions. It is to be regretted that Col. McAlpin did not avail himself of the offer of Col. Camp, of the 2d Regiment Artillery, for the inspection. While this armory is also but a poor concern, there is at least room there to form a small-sized regiment. The remarkable construction of the drill room of the 1st did not even admit a decent formation. Half of the command was in one room and the other half in another room. It was scarcely possible to tell where the line began and where it ended, and at no time could the line be viewed without losing sight of a part of it. There was consequently no military effect to the ceremony. However, the condition of the armory is well known, and no shortcoming resulting therefrom can reflect upon the regiment. The formation of the regiment was promptly on time, but it was rendered somewhat of a failure by the drum major who saluted the inspector, Col. McGrath, with three ruffles as prescribed for a major general. The colonel tried to nip this little gratification in the bud, but the drum major was too quick for him. The companies were then marched off again and another formation was had without ruffles. The adjutant in presenting the battalion never opened his mouth. That was all there was wrong about the formation. After opening ranks and a brisk walk along the line by the inspecting party the regiment wheeled into column of companies for inspection, which was concluded in a rapid manner. The men were fairly steady and acted well during the whole performance, but their awkwardness in throwing up the pieces for inspection, and their ignorance with regard to stacking arms, indicates that the manual of arms is drilled more for the purpose of show than for practical service—the old story. In some companies while officers were in the act of instructing men in stacking arms, there appeared some inclination on the part of the latter to be argumentative. These are about the only strictures to put on the inspection, which, on the whole, was a very satisfactory affair everything considered. There were many military spectators, and all evidently recognized and seemed pleased at the apparently improved condition of affairs. It is to be wished that the 1st will keep up the progress.

Numerical status at inspection:

	Present.			Absent.			Agg.
	Offs.	Enl.	Tot.	Offs.	Enl.	Tot.	
F. and S.	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
N. and S.	—	11	11	—	—	—	11
A.	2	41	43	15	15	30	58
B.	3	16	19	7	7	14	26
C.	2	33	35	8	8	16	43
D.	2	86	88	14	14	28	102
E.	2	36	38	30	30	60	67
F.	2	35	37	20	20	40	57
G.	2	40	42	8	8	16	49
H.	3	53	56	20	20	40	76
I.	2	41	43	15	15	30	58
K.	2	41	43	15	15	30	58
	29	381	410	146	146	292	556

INSPECTION OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The inspection of the 69th at the armory on Monday evening, Oct. 11, like all inspections which have taken place this year, so far, was characterized by a large percentage of absentees. Men do not take interest in inspections in the evening. When ever this regiment is for any prolonged period under the direct supervision of Col. Cavanaugh, as, for instance, in camp, it always makes a creditable record, because the men can be handled easily if properly managed. Let, however, the Colonel's grip relax and the company officers resume their usual responsible ties of everyday National Guard life, discipline and instruction at once begin to retrograde. In other words, the general supervision of the regiment is efficient, but on points which come properly under the immediate charge of the company officers, it is weak. This becomes apparent on every occasion when the condition of the regiment is looked into closely.

The 69th is numerically strong and therefore in spite of the large absentee list it turned out in sufficient force to fill up the armory. When the large number of spectators present in the drill room is considered in this connection, it will be seen that there was but little space for maneuvering, and the inspector did not or

der any drill. The command looked well, the men strong and able-bodied. The officers, however, did not keep them well in hand, and there was the usual delay peculiar to this regiment resulting from imperfectly prepared rolls, confusion in accounting for absentees, etc. The men were allowed to straggle and there was one company where over a dozen men who were reported as present on the rolls, were permitted to go out during the inspection and straggle back at their own pleasure. The Captain seemed to lack control completely. In many cases the adjustment of dress, the condition of belts, etc., showed lack of care and supervision. The inspection presented no special features. The 69th will always be a prominent organization on account of its well filled ranks, strong esprit, superior physique of the rank and file, and the ease with which they can be subjected to discipline if the proper means be used. An efficient corps of company officers of superior social standing to the enlisted men is, however, necessary for the purpose of raising the organization to the proper point of efficiency. This point has so far not been attained, but the rapid manner in which the men will acquire soldierly habits, as shown at Peekskill, warrants the assertion that the proper standard of soldiery could be acquired easily by the right management.

Strength of command:

	Present.			Absent.			Agg.
	Offs.	Enl.	Tot.	Offs.	Enl.	Tot.	
F. and S.	—	10	10	—	—	—	10
N. C. S.	—	10	10	—	—	—	10
A.	2	51	53	1	24	25	78
B.	2	51	53	1	20	21	84
C.	2	68	70	1	17	18	88
D.	3	79	82	—	15	15	97
E.	3	80	83	—	18	18	101
F.	3	81	84	—	22	22	85
G.	3	58	61	—	11	11	70
H.	2	60	62	—	28	28	90
I.	3	51	54	—	25	25	79
K.	3	63	66	—	19	19	85
	30	630	660	8	210	218	578

RIFLE PRACTICE IN THE GUARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The criticisms contained in the article in the last number of the JOURNAL in relation to the rifle practice by the National Guard at Creedmoor are largely correct. At the same time I submit that they do not touch upon the real difficulty. Undoubtedly the object of military shooting should be to teach each man the use of the rifle he carries. If his instruction does not do this it is necessarily incomplete. But how is this to be done with the limited time and ammunition which is available to the National Guardsmen? Taking the rifles as they are carried by the National Guard of New York, out of 100 not more than 60 will correspond sufficiently in the way in which they are sighted, that a good shot can make respectable shooting with them at over 300 yards. The others are so imperfect from the sights being improperly adjusted, or from other defects, that the proper method of aiming them can only be ascertained by actually shooting them at every distance, not once but many times.

When a regiment goes to Creedmoor, particularly one of the larger organizations, the time available for each man is very short. The practical experience of the great majority is limited to what they have been able to learn from the one or two visits to the range they have made within the year, and the difficulties arising from the atmosphere alone are all that they are able to contend against. If, in addition, they are required to learn by themselves the peculiarities of their different guns, how much shooting could they do in a day, and how much ammunition would they be required to expend?

Would it not be better for the State to have the rifles tested by some competent rifleman, and resighted, so that they will all shoot alike, condemning all those which are found imperfect? This would not be expensive, and would result in procuring uniformity, which would be to enable each man to shoot with his own gun, and an officer to know how to direct him to do it properly. This would render sighting shots unnecessary.

But I submit that the real difficulty in the instruction in rifle practice of the National Guard at the present time lies behind the point which you criticized. It is, that there is practically no instruction at all. Some of the regiments, such as the 7th, have a fine shooting gallery in their armory, that is used to such an extent by their members as amounts to instructing them in shooting, and the results appear in their large number of marksmen, and small number of third-class shots. But outside this, and in other organizations which have no galleries or use them but little the best information that I am able to get is, that instruction in rifle practice has for the last few years been given up. The foundation of our system of rifle drilling is, "that the range is not a place to learn, but to show what has previously been taught." How is this carried out now-a-days? With rare exceptions there is no instruction given in aiming or position drill in any of our regiments, consequently with the exceptions above stated the general skill of the troops when they are brought down to Creedmoor to shoot their class practice is little, if any, superior to what it was in 1876, the second year after instruction on rifle practice was first introduced in the National Guard. The officers now know how to handle their men and there are a number of "team men" whose aid helps many a recruit through, but the mass of the men come on the grounds no better instructed now than they were then. I would be very glad if this statement was incorrect, but from the statements which I have heard made by officers of different organizations I am satisfied that it is true.

Anybody who has been at Creedmoor and noticed the firing of the different companies, particularly the volley and skirmishing, cannot help but be impressed by the ignorance and timidity displayed by the men, and, particularly by the recruit, which ignorance would not be displayed if any previous instruction had been given on the use of their rifle. The JOURNAL could not do any better service for the National Guard than to impress upon their commanders that if soldiers are to be divided into those that shoot and those that merely serve as targets, the latter are of no use. That they must teach their men to fire accurately by requiring proper aiming and position drill to be regularly carried on under proper supervision throughout the drill season. That this practice is an important, if not the most important part of their instruction, and that no man is at all to take his place in the ranks of a company as a drilled soldier, unless he is able to aim his rifle accurately. If this is once attained, the firing at Creedmoor will not only become much more accurate but men will know enough to be able to shoot the guns that they carry, even if they differ somewhat in the manner in which they are sighted. G. W. W.

NEW YORK, October 12, 1886.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

On Monday evening, Oct. 4, the investigation of Lieutenant Col. Jacobs's accounts with the 1st Cavalry, I. N. G., was resumed. The principal work accomplished was examination



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by the prosecution of Capt. Hiltman, of Troop A, and Private Tansey, the latter having been formerly employed as janitor. The evidence showed very conclusively, that there was a surprising lack of system in the management of the accounts, and that while there was apparently no intention to defraud the regiment, the careless book-keeping was, in itself, deserving of censure. Nothing in the organization of State militia helps so much to keep it on a successful footing, as a few ex-regulars scattered through the various companies. The 1st Cavalry, I. N. G., the only organized regiment of militia cavalry in the United States, has over a dozen non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who have served in the Regular Army on the Western plains. The genial and whole-souled Adjutant Wickersham, is a veteran of the Civil War and was brevetted Major for gallantry. Sergt.-major Chas. C. Ames has served through two enlistments on the frontier and performs his duties in such a thorough military manner that no suggestions are necessary. Chief Trumpeter Wiggins put in a term in the U. S. Cavalry, and Trooper Peckham, the man who made the best shot in the 1st Brigade at Camp Lincoln, was formerly a soldier in the Regular Army. Sergt. Norris was Q. M. Sergeant in the 14th Hussars, and was at the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. When six men such men are scattered through four companies, a satisfactory result is assured and to-day no regiment in Illinois bears so close a resemblance to United States troops as the 1st Cavalry.

NATIONAL MILITIA ENCAMPMENT.

The proposed national encampment of uniformed militia of the United States at Washington next year bids fair to become a pronounced success. A national competitive drill and rifle competition are the principal objects of the meet. The executive committee in charge of the enterprise have received letters from hundreds of prominent people throughout the country endorsing the project and offering assistance in carrying it out. Although no official communications have yet been sent out to the militia companies, letters have been received from 16 infantry companies, one cavalry company, four artillery companies and three companies of zouaves, asking admission to the drill. The sum of \$23,500 has already been subscribed to the fund, and as much more is promised. Prizes aggregating \$25,000 will be offered.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The story of Raleigh, in D. Appleton and Co.'s series of English Worthies, edited by Andrew Lang, is told by Edmund Gosse, M. A., Clark Lecturer in English Literature at Trinity College, Cambridge. It is the first life of Raleigh in which the fresh matter brookten years ago by Mr. Edward Edwards and by Mr. James Augustus St. John has been collated. It contains various minor data obtained from other sources and now for the first time published, and is the first attempt to portray the personal career of Raleigh disengaged from a general history of his time. The "Discourse of War" is recommended to the modern reader as the most generally pleasing of Raleigh's prose compositions, and the one in which, owing to its modest limits, the peculiarities of his style may be most conveniently studied. Of the final scene in the life of Raleigh his biographer says: "He took his public execution with delight, as if it were a martyrdom, and had the greatness of soul to perceive that nothing could possibly commend his career and character to posterity so much as to leave this mortal stage with a telling soliloquy. His powers were drawn together to their height; his intellect, which had lately seemed to be growing dim, had never flashed more brilliantly, and the biographer can recall but one occasion in Raleigh's life, and that the morning of St. Barnaby at Cadiz, when his bearing was of quite so gallant a magnificence. As he stood on the scaffold in the cold morning air, he foiled James and Philip at one thrust, and conquered the esteem of all posterity. It is only now, after two centuries and a half, that history is beginning to hint that there was not a little special pleading and some excusable equivocation in this great apology which rang through monarchical England like the blast of a clarion, and which echoed in secret places till the oppressed rose up and claimed their liberty."

Benson J. Lossing, LL.D., tells the story of "The Two Spies, Nathan Hale and John André," in a way to set forth in sharp contrast the motives and the character of the two. Hale said: "I wish to be useful. If the exigencies of my country demand a peculiar service, its claims to the performance of the service are imperative." André avowed that in the enterprise in which he was engaged all he sought "was military glory, the applause of his king and country, and, perhaps, a brigadiership." The last words uttered by André under the gibbet indicated that his supreme thought at that moment was of himself: "I request of you, gentlemen, that you will bear me witness to the world that I die like a brave man." He said: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." Yet André is the hero of story and romance; a monument in Westminster honors his remains and one has been erected at the scene of his

execution—which expresses the English rather than the American sentiment concerning him. Hale lies in an obscure place, and only of late years has an attempt been made to restore his memory from oblivion. Mr. Lossing is always an interesting writer and is especially at home in the field of Revolutionary recollections. His volume is illustrated by spirited pen and ink sketches, copied from his own original drawings, and to it are added the full text of André's "Cow-Chase," the famous "Monody on Major André," by Miss Anna Seward, with a portrait and brief biographical sketch of the author; also three characteristic letters written by André to Miss Seward, when he was a youth of eighteen. The volume is published by D. Appleton and Co.

Mr. Vernon-Harcourt, the author of "Rivers and Canals," has given us the result of further researches in the kindred subject of "Harbors and Docks," in a work entitled, "Harbors and Docks, their Physical Features, History, Construction, Equipment and Maintenance." By Leveson Francis Vernon-Harcourt, M. A., M. Inst. C. E. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. Four chapters are devoted to detailed descriptions of British docks and two to foreign docks and river quays. Seven appendices give in a tabulated form information concerning the height and range of tides at different places, the constitution of concrete as used in some of the works mentioned, and commercial details, as to the growth of trade both in tonnage and value. The second volume is devoted entirely to plates. One interesting statement in the work is concerning the results of some careful experiments in pile-driving for the New York quays. The bottom referred to consisted of mud 200 feet thick, and it was found that though a 100 ft. pile driven its full length into the mud by an 18 cwt. ram with a 10 ft. fall, yielded some inches at the last blow, and could be pulled up again directly afterwards with a strain of only three or four tons, yet if the pile was left for some hours it was impossible to draw it, and when left for several days, any further attempt to draw it only injured the head.

Among the readable novels recently issued by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, are: "Lady Valworth's Diamonds" and the "Haunted Chamber," by "The Duchess," in one volume, price 75 cents, and "A House Party," "Don Gesualdo" and "A Rainy June," by Ouida, one volume, price, \$1. The lovers of the works of The Duchess and Ouida, and they are legions, will find reproduced all the distinguishing traits of these favorite authors.

SOME ONCE FAMOUS GENERALS.

From an article with this title in the New York Sun we extract the following:

Gen. Abner Doubleday is occasionally seen at the Astor House. No one could be more unimpaired in appearance. He appears more like an agriculturist who has come to the city to see the proper sights. Yet he was the chief of artillery at Gettysburg, and his services of this arm was one of the memorable events of that battle. He is unknown, and spends much of his time, while in the city in rumaging over the books at the second-hand bookstores. A handsome, well-dressed, dignified man, who is frequently seen in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue, would be taken for a prosperous man of business rather than the General who commanded Burnside's left wing at Fredericksburg. Yet General Franklin has both records. He has flourished since the war better than some of his noted companions in arms.

Little Joe Wheeler has been trying to interest New York capitalists in the development of the rich Alabama lumber districts. Though little Joe is scarcely five feet four in height, and walks with stooped shoulders as though his body were not strong enough for his large head, yet he was ranked with Wade Hampton as one of the most dashing cavalry generals in the Confederate service.

Gen. Ned. Harland, who now most of the time in New York as manager of the American Rapid Telegraph Company, was regarded as one of the ablest of the Brigadier-Generals. He never knew fear, and yet is singularly quiet and unobtrusive.

Gen. Averell, who is the head of the Averell Conduit Company, is the same Averell who ranked with Custer, Kilpatrick, and Pleasanton, as one of the dashing, brave, and spectacular cavalry commanders of the war. The General has not had a flowery path since the war, but thinks he sees fortune ahead now. He is an elderly, dignified man, thick set, with pleasing eyes and smile, and so gentle in manner that one wonders if he can be the same man who dashed up the Shenandoah Valley so triumphantly in 1864.

Gen. Alf. Pleasanton has recently been spending some days here on purely literary business. No one would take him for a warrior who had won great renown before Sheridan was much known. His lines have not been laid in pleasant places since the war.

The engagement is announced between P. Asst. Surgeon John C. Boyd, U. S. N., and the only daughter of C. C. Willard, of Willard's Hotel fame. They are to be married in February of the ensuing year. Dr. Boyd is at present on duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. He was appointed from South Carolina as assistant surgeon April 3, 1873.

THE MESS.

"I see," said Stubbs, "that Dr. Michael Foster tells the British Association that smoking tobacco produces defective vision, do you believe it?" "Oh, I'm sure of it," replied Mrs. S., "for I saw your friend Butts last evening puffing away, quite unconscious that there were several ladies in the room."

Geronimo is a U. S. prisoner. P. S.—U. S. stands for unconditional surrender.—Critic.

THE MIDDY.

(Dedicated to the Class of 1887, Annapolis, by a Middy.)

Oh, the midshipmite,
In his jacket tight,
Laughs at the thought of care;
And complacently smokes
And cracks his bad jokes
With the air of a mousquetaire.

He longs for the day
When he sails away
On a two years' cruise at sea,
With his blonde mustache
And unlimited cash
To pay for his Eau-de-Vie.

He feels very grand
As he takes his stand
In the stern of the Admiral's barge,
And waves a last kiss
To the heart-broken Miss
Who wishes him "bon voyage."

Oh, the midshipmite
Is a thing of light
As he swells round the big ironclad,
With his swaggering air,
So "devil-may-care,"
He's a terror to everything bad.

COST OF RIEL'S REBELLION.

THE commission to adjust claims arising out of the late rebellion has awarded \$1,000,000 to the Hudson Bay Company and \$600,000 to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. These amounts have both been paid by the Dominion Government. There is a balance of \$100,000 still in dispute between the Government and the Canadian Pacific. Up to the present time 1,800 claims have been settled.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LORD HARRIS proposes to convert the English Yeomanry into Rifle Cavalry.

The floating islands of pumice, thrown up by the late stupendous volcanic eruption at Krakatoa, in the Javan seas, are found to have drifted in the Indian Ocean, 676 miles in a direction west by south, from the spot where they were a year ago.

The first railway constructed in Japan was opened in 1872, and at the close of March, 1885, the extent of line in operation was 266½ miles, established at a cost of \$3,447,760. The extent of line now in course of construction is returned at 272½ miles, while further lines are under survey to the extent of 524 3-8 miles.

A SERIOUS attempt is to be made to ingraft mounted infantry upon the British Army. The Duke of Cambridge has sanctioned a plan for instruction of a large number of men selected from the infantry battalions of the Southeastern District, in the duties of mounted infantry. They must be first-class shots, receive extra duty pay, and have horses left behind by the 7th Hussars, now under orders for India. The course of training will extend over two months.

THE Resistance experiments were not resumed according to programme, owing to the injury done to the ship on the previous trial. During the day men were able to keep the water under, but after dark they found that it was percolating in every direction, and they were utterly unable to cope with the inflow. The leakage must have been caused by the springing of the plates, as the diver had previously reported that there was no hole in the hull of the ship. The vessel was docked and repairs taken in hand at once.

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Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye—Black & Brown, 50c.
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Four Iron Fire Escapes.

CHURCH—\$2.00 and \$4.00—E. B. CO.

At the close of June, 1885, Canada had 10,773 miles of railway as compared with 4,929 miles in 1876.

A NEW Spanish Cabinet has been formed, which includes Gen. Castillo as Minister of War and Admiral Arias as Minister of Marine.

THE *Nouveau Monde*, of Paris, publishes a letter from Gen. Diaz, President of Mexico, to the effect that during the attempt to establish an empire in Mexico, Marshal Bazaine, through a third party, offered to place in his hands the towns occupied by the French and to surrender Maximilian, Marquis, Miramou and others if he accepted a certain proposal, which Diaz rejected because he deemed it dishonorable.

In practice the choice of a particular metal for a particular purpose, according to its degree of hardness, may be of consequence. It may, therefore, be useful to give the following scale of hardness of certain metals, arrived at by Gallileo after an infinity of trials: (1) Pure soft lead; (2) pure zinc; (3) pure hard lead; (4) soft yellow brass; (5) cast fine copper; (6) soft journal bronze; (7) malleable cast iron; (8) fibrous wrought iron; (9) gray cast iron; (10) cast iron which has been repeatedly melted; (11) soft Bessemer metal; (12) unhardened Bessemer steel; (13) hardened Bessemer steel; (14) crucible cast steel; (15) crucible cast steel hardened to a soft temper; (16) hard journal bronze; (17) crucible steel of hard temper.

A PARIS despatch says: There is a vivid growth of the war feeling in France. The Boulanger party have begun the issue of two new journals—*La Revanche* and *Le Soldat Laboureur*—to advocate an offensive policy in vindication of the old military prestige of France. Gen. Boulanger, however, disowns any connection with the papers. M. Lavedon, the military critic, writes to the *Figaro* that Gen. Boulanger has prepared a well conceived plan, in conjunction with a staff officer of high rank, for a Continental campaign. The *Militaire* says that Gen. Boulanger desires war, not for the purpose of recovering Alsace, nor to gratify personal ambition, but as a step leading to the solution of social questions. The strictest taboo of everything German is being observed. M. Lockroy, Minister of Commerce, has ordered the police to prosecute all persons sel-

ling boxes of toys imported from Germany and containing a map of France without Alsace.

THE Kinney Tobacco Company of New York, successor to the famous Kinney Bros., pursue the even tenor of their way, and maintain, with undiminished zeal, the high reputation of their various brands of tobacco. Their latest "Sportsman," a blend of choice Turkish and Virginia, has struck a popular chord and is in great demand. Their cigarettes are so well known that to mention them is sufficient. All are of excellent quality. Caporal, Sweet Caporal, St. James, Ambassador, etc. Customers will find this firm a good one to deal with, straightforward and honest, and in accord with the times in matters of price.

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"Echo."

"A five cent cigar fit for a gentleman to smoke."

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BENSON'S CAPSINE PLASTERS are well known in the Army and Navy as the most convenient and effective external remedy. For sprains, coughs, rheumatism, sciatica, and all ailments arising from exposure they excel every other application, giving relief and cure in a few hours. Avoid worthless imitations under similar names. Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York.

BIRTHS.

MERRIAM.—At Fort Spokane, Wash. Ty., September 21, 1888, to the wife of 1st Lieutenant Lewis Merriam, 4th Infantry, a son.

MORTON.—At Fort Douglas, Utah, Sept. 18, 1888, to the wife of Lieutenant C. G. Morton, 6th U. S. Infantry, a son, DAVID HASTINGS MORTON.

MARRIED.

ABERCHROMBIE-KIMBALL.—At Grace Church, New York City, Oct. 13, Lieutenant WILLIAM RALPH ABERCHROMBIE, 2d U. S. Infantry, to LILLIAN HARRIET, daughter of Major Amos S. Kimball, U. S. Army.

BULLOCK-RAPP.—At Carbondale, Ill., Oct. 6, Lieutenant E. C. BULLOCK, 7th U. S. Cavalry, to ANNIE AUGUSTA, daughter of Mr. Isaac Rapp.

COLE-TUPPER.—At Ford Bayard, New Mexico, October 5, by the Rev. J. W. Forbes, Lieutenant JAMES ALFRED COLE, 6th U. S. Cavalry, to MARY, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. T. C. Tupper.

FISHER-CHURCHILL.—Oct. 7, at Grace Church, Oswego, N. Y., by the Rev. Henry H. Stebbins, D. D., ELIOT MARTHA, daughter of John C. Churchill, to Dr. WALTER R. FISHER, U. S. Army.

DUGGAN-SELLERS.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, at Chicago, Ill., Captain W. T. DUGGAN, 10th U. S. Infantry, to Mrs. OLIVE L. SELLERS.

HEYL-TURNER.—At St. Louis, Oct. 6, Colonel EDWARD M. HEYL, Inspector General, to Miss DELPHINE TURNER, daughter of the late Major Henry S. Turner, 1st U. S. Dragoons.

SMITH-COOK-WELLS.—At Cambridge, N. Y., Sept. 24, the Rev. CHARLES SMITH-COOK, son of the late Lieutenant Caleb Smith, 2d U. S. Infantry, to Miss JESSIE E. WELLS.

WILLIAMS-HEWITT.—At St. Louis, Mo., October 15, Lieutenant JOHN R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Artillery, to Miss MARIE HEWITT.

WILLS-BAKER.—At Somerville, N. J., October 8, the Rev. DAVID WILLS, Jr., son of Chaplain David Wills, U. S. Army, to Miss ELOISE BAKER.

DIED.

ABBOT.—At Warren, R. I., Oct. 11, JOHN P. ABBOT, M. D., brother of Pay Director Charles W. Abbot, U. S. N., and a former Purser in the Navy.

GRAY.—At Fort Meade, D. T., at 9.50 A. M., Friday, Oct. 8, E. E. GRAY, beloved wife of Captain Cyrus N. Gray, 25th U. S. Infantry.

MORTON.—At Fort Douglas, Utah T., Oct. 3, HASTINGS MORTON, infant son of Lieutenant Chas. G. Morton, 6th Infantry, and Ida H. Morton, aged 15 days.

NICHOLS.—At Pomfret, Conn., October 12, Rear-Admiral EDWARD T. NICHOLS, U. S. Navy, retired.

TRAVERS.—Suddenly, at Fort Sully, D. T., Oct. 6, of congestion of the brain, CARME NASON, youngest child of Carrie N. and Lieut. P. M. B. Travis, 11th Infantry, aged two years, two months and three days.

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No. 5	0.15	38,000	13,000	17.6	
No. 6	0.15	38,000	13,000	17.6	
No. 7	0.15	38,000	13,000	17.6	
No. 8	0.15	38,000	13,000	17.6	
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JOURNAL, February 13,

page 585, No. 28, Vol. 23

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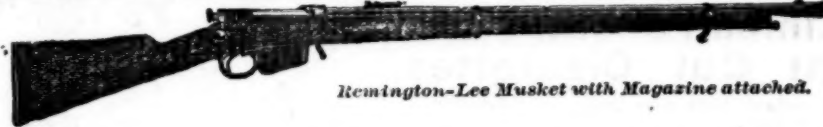
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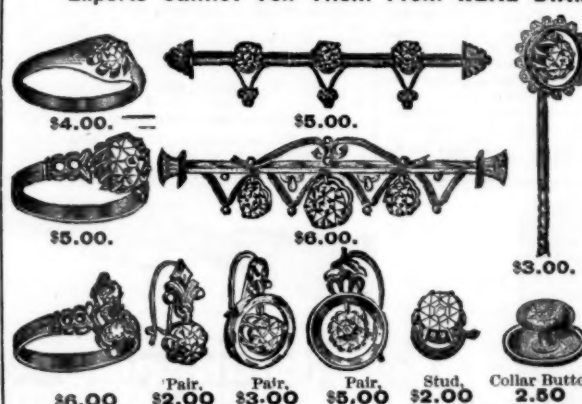
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